





STATISTICAL PAPERS

BASED ON THE

CENSUS OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 1851,

AND RELATING TO

THE OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE

AND

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION 1841-51.

BY
bercrombie
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“ With the knowledge that has now been acquired, a further inquiry may, we think, be instituted with advantage into the industry of the country in all its ramifications; a nomenclature be laid down; the various subdivisions of labour be defined; and the classification be finally revised, so that at the next Census the foundation may be laid of a complete knowledge of the organization of the labour of Great Britain. Such an inquiry would in many ways be useful; and tend at once to extend science, to promote production, and to dissipate subversive theories.”—REPORT OF CENSUS COMMISSIONERS.

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TO

COLONEL W. H. SYKES, M.P., F.R.S.,

M.R.I.A., F.G.S., M.R.A.S.,

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE STATISTICAL SOCIETY,

This Work is inscribed

WITH MUCH ESTEEM

BY

THE AUTHOR.



1

On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities. Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part I.

FEW matters of statistical inquiry present such difficulties as the obtaining and arranging a census of occupations. In this country the first attempts were consequently very imperfect, and, since more accurate and detailed information has been obtained, such changes have been made in the forms of inquiry used—each census being framed differently from that preceding it—that comparison, one of the most important objects of a census, has been rendered, if not impossible, at least difficult and unsatisfactory. It is some compensation for this inconvenience that the successive productions of the Census Office afford evidence of a well-directed effort to benefit by experience, and that the last is a clearly-arranged and minute, as well as a voluminous work.

It cannot be expected that publications of this nature will ever become more than works of reference, whence may be drawn the materials for others more compendious and readable; and with a view to enable those who have not time to pore over its pages, to grasp the principal results it contains, the writer has in preparation a series of papers on the census of occupations for 1851, of which the present is the first.

SECTION I.—*Principles of Classification.*

The main principle upon which a classification of occupations ought to be based seems to me to be, such a common relationship of the members of each class respectively to the whole community as shall render the total numbers of each of the classes intelligible facts. In other words, the mere totals of the classes made use of should convey a fair idea of the nature of the population of any given locality. When the totals of classes sometimes leave us in doubt whether a place mainly depends on mining or on manufactures, on a large class of employers of servants or on extensive stocking or glove manufactures, for the sustenance of its population, surely we must deem such a classification improvable. And yet, in spite of the seventeen classes of the Census Commissioners, this amount of doubt rests on their figures.

The nine classes (including the head “unclassified”) presently to be described, enable us to ascertain the particulars referred to. Were some of these nine (viz., the third, fifth, and eighth) subdivided ac-

cording to the sectional arrangement hereafter mentioned, we should have, under fourteen heads, still more exact information.

The imperfection in the census classification just alluded to is, however, attributable to the circumstances in which the compilers of that work were placed, which are described by themselves in the Report; and in nowise to any want of zeal and ability on their part. With their work before me, I have an easier task, and trust, in its execution, to facilitate future investigations.

Labour employed on productions of industry may be divided into that of—

1. Production—mere growth of vegetables, breeding and rearing of animals, catching of fish and game, raising of minerals, &c.
2. Manufacture or preparation of produced and imported objects.
3. Distribution and sale of products in various stages of completion.

There is some difficulty, however, in separating these divisions, especially the latter two: hence we must consider them together in some cases, though we may deal with them separately in others.

The labourers of the first division may be subdivided into—

- I. Employed in agriculture and other cultivation, grazing, rearing or catching fish and animals.
- II. Employed in mining, quarrying, &c.

Those of the second and third divisions into—

- III. Employed in manufactures carried on in certain localities for other than local consumption.
- IV. Employed in the preparation or manufacture of articles for local demand, and in retail trade generally.
- V. Merchants and commercial men; and those employed in warehousing and conveyance of goods, men, &c., by sea and land.

Labour employed otherwise than on productions of industry is either—

- VI. Menial.
- VII. Professional, or
- VIII. Governmental.

The first of these three subdivisions consists of—

1. Domestic servants.
2. Barbers and others temporarily employed.

The second of—

1. Clerical profession.
2. Medical „
3. Educational and literary people.
4. Theatrical professions.

The third of—

1. Police and legal profession.
2. Military and naval professions, &c.
3. Revenue officers and Government clerks.
4. Officers employed about charity.

I place the legal profession in the third subdivision, as its true object is to aid in the maintenance of internal order, and as the administration of justice, and therefore the prizes of the profession, are in the hands of Government. The position of the courts of law has also a powerful influence in determining the distribution of the members of this profession.

Of the constituents of the classes of occupations thus developed, some cover the whole land and form a component part of the inhabitants of every considerable district; while others (actors, for instance) are found only in localities adapted to afford them support, and though widely spread, are not quite so general. The distribution of such occupations as these does not need elucidation in detailed tables, as a few general statements with reference to them will be sufficient for the ordinary inquirer.

But local peculiarities have produced corresponding variations in the leading occupations of the people of different localities of a far more important character than those of which I have just spoken. The circumstance that our mineral, and in consequence our manufacturing districts, almost all lie in the northern and western counties, is that which has had the most effect. Vicinity to shipping ports has also had some influence, and the peculiar occupations of dockyard towns (all situate in the south) likewise add to the diversity. Hence the occupations most powerfully influencing the special character of a locality, and therefore those which may be most easily as well as most profitably investigated, are those classed under—

Mining, quarrying, &c.
Manufacturing.
Commerce, conveyance, &c.
Governmental.

And the statistics of these will be exhibited in a condensed form in the succeeding papers, the present being concluded by a few remarks on the mode of classification, and some tables and other statements concerning the more general occupations.

SECTION II.—*More detailed Definitions of the Classes.*

Before we can proceed to deal with the statistics of the classes we have defined, it becomes necessary to arrange the occupations mentioned in the census under those classes. And we soon find, on at-

tempting it, that, to enable us to do this, we must more distinctly limit the classes. Even then we find ourselves obliged, in many cases, to be guided by the degree of affinity to one class more than another observable in individual occupations. But this will rarely be the case with occupations including any considerable number of persons.

The definition of Class I., already given, will be found a sufficient guide; nor does that of Class II. require more than the remark that the makers of salt have been included in it, though confounded by the census with the dealers in that article; but that brickmaking has been rather considered as a manufacture, and as such will be found under Class IV.

Class III. is intended to include such manufactures as form distinguishing features in the occupations of certain localities.¹ In this class, therefore, no manufacturing occupations can be placed except they include in some localities a far greater proportion of the inhabitants than in others. This circumstance may generally be taken as evidence that the productions of such manufactures are not merely intended for local use.

At the same time, as it is intended to show under one head the manufacturing² as distinguished from other occupations, any handicrafts, &c., rendered necessary by manufactures, must likewise be included in this class.

Manufactures of carriages, ships, and their furniture are included in Class V.

Class IV. includes all workmen, manufacturers, and traders not belonging to Classes III. and V.

The preparation and sale of food and dress, and the building and fitting up of houses, are among the most prominent of the occupations included in this class. Auctioneers, pawnbrokers, and shopkeepers of all kinds, also belong to it, as well as blacksmiths, cabinetmakers, sawyers, coopers, tanners, and others engaged in occupations too equally distributed to be included in Class III.

Class V. being intended to include the most important mercantile occupations, as Class III. includes the principal manufacturing occupations, we have in forming it to consider what occupations distinguish commercial from other places. Merchants, commercial clerks, produce and ship brokers, it is well-known, are rare in other than commercial places; but auctioneers, pawnbrokers, shopkeepers will be

¹ This rule has been disregarded in the case of shoemaking and one or two other occupations, on account of such occupations employing in all places a considerable number of persons. But the localities where they are peculiarly carried on, it will be found, are specially noticed.

² In reference to the term "manufacturing," as applied to occupations, I have considered that all processes (such as calico-printing and dyeing) necessary to the completion of goods for sale, are, in their nature, manufacturing.

found wherever there is any amount of population. Hence these last cannot be included in this class. Bankers may, because, though not restricted to commercial places, they exist in such places in more than ordinary numbers.

The main operations of commerce are the storage and conveyance of goods. Men, letters, and messages (though not stored) are likewise conveyed, chiefly for commercial, though also for other purposes. Those engaged about storage and conveyance must therefore be included in Class V.

Not only coachmen, railway-engine drivers, sailors, and others managing the means of conveyance, must be included in this class; but roadmakers, railway labourers, and others making and maintaining the ways, and ship and carriage builders, harness makers, and others concerned in making and maintaining the conveyances used. The manufacturers of hemp (rope, sailcloth, canvas, &c.), being chiefly for the use of shipping, are included in this class.

Class VI. naturally includes domestic servants, and I have not thought fit to transfer the "coachmen" coming under that denomination to Class V., although persons engaged about conveyance in general are included in that class; the reason which induced me so to include the latter (that they were mainly subservient to commercial purposes) not holding in this case. Hair-dressers, chimney-sweepers, and vermin destroyers seem more properly placed in this than in any other class.

Class VII. This class includes the clerical profession (with parish clerks and church officers), the medical profession (with farriers and veterinary surgeons), scientific and literary men, teachers, civil engineers, designers and draughtsmen, and professional musicians, painters, and actors.

Class VIII. has already been sufficiently defined.

There remains a considerable number of men, and a still greater number of women and children, who are either not engaged in any but the domestic department of industry, or who are not so described as to enable us to place them under any of the above classes. These are enumerated as "Unclassified."¹

¹ It unfortunately happens that, for the sake of brevity, several manufactures have been confounded with other occupations under such heads as "other workers, dealers in flax, cotton." Such groups of occupations (the composition of which we can find with a certain degree of accuracy in a general table, No. 54, in the census) we can only place under the classes to which the leading occupations which they include belong. This is the more to be regretted, that no system seems to have been observed in regulating which occupations shall be separately specified, for while several manufactures of considerable local importance are thus lost amid a crowd of other occupations, the numbers engaged in comparatively insignificant occupations are distinguished in the tables. We find muslin embroiderers (2347 females) so distinguished, while muslin manufacturers (12,137 females) are not separately specified. A few small special tables respecting the principal localities for these manufactures would have been very desirable.

SECTION III.—*General Results.*

Table I. exhibits the employments of the population distributed according to the foregoing classification, with the numbers employed ; and an abstract is attached, showing the aggregate numbers belonging to each class. From this abstract the larger features of our national occupations may be obtained.

Classes I. to V. (or “those employed on productions of industry”) include 6,897,770 persons.

Classes VI. to VIII. (or “those otherwise employed”) include 1,353,218 persons.

Besides these, there are “unclassified” 9,676,621 persons, chiefly women and children.

The numbers included in the eight classes are thus composed :—

Males, aged twenty and upwards	4,300,140
Females “ “	2,084,089
Males, under twenty years of age	1,103,948
Females “ “	762,811

The aggregates of the classes are as follow :—

Class I., employed in agriculture, &c. . . .	2,039,402
Class II. “ mining, &c.	297,184
Class III. “ manufactures	1,458,699
Class IV. “ trades, &c.	2,499,880
Class V. “ commerce and conveyance. . . .	602,605
Class VI. Menial employments	1,006,452
Class VII. Professional “	172,855
Class VIII. Governmental “	173,911

Classes II., III., V., and VIII. being reserved for a more particular investigation, we will confine our attention at present to the other four classes and the “unclassified.”

SECTION IV.—*The First, or Agricultural Class.*

In looking at the figures in the first or agricultural class, we must necessarily be struck by the great number of farmers returned. Two considerations, however, help to explain this. First, the numbers returned under this, as well as all the other occupations, include those who have retired as well as those engaged in business. Secondly, a large proportion (about fifty thousand) of these so-called farmers are merely occupiers of small plots of land, from less than five up to twenty acres. Then, a considerable number of farmers are also inn-keepers, licensed victuallers, and beer-shop keepers, millers, maltsters, butchers, grocers, and even coal-miners, cotton and woollen manufacturers, shoemakers, carriers, blacksmiths, not to mention land proprietors, farm bailiffs, gardeners, &c. This class thus affords a good

illustration of what we may expect to find affecting most others—viz., the circumstance of many persons being engaged in more occupations than one. These persons having to be returned under one or another of the heads made use of in the census, any pursuit which is *not usually the leading one* of those by whom it is followed, is likely to have but a meagre number put down to it; while the classes of persons among whom the rest are placed may be nevertheless not at all overstated.

The nearest relations of farmers, if aged fifteen years or more, and resident on the farm, are placed by the census in the agricultural class, as it is presumed they are more or less engaged in farming pursuits.

Very many *land proprietors* must be returned under other heads, the number stated being certainly far less than the true one.

In Table II. will be found the actual numbers of adult males included in each class in each registration county (treating North and South Wales, the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and London as if counties). Table III. shows the centesimal proportions which each class possesses of the whole number of adult males in each county; and in Table V. the proportions of agriculturists, miners, and others per square mile are shown.

From Table III. we gather that the counties where the agricultural class bears the largest proportion to the whole are Hereford in the west; Huntingdon, Bedford, Suffolk, Lincoln, Rutland, Cambridge, Essex, Buckingham, and Hertford in the east; the North Riding of Yorkshire and Westmoreland in the north; and Wilts and Oxford in the south. In these at least 45 per cent. of the adult males belong to Class I. In twelve other counties above one-third of this section of the population belongs to Class I. In the remainder (including, as might be expected, the most important manufacturing and mining counties) the proportion ranges from $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Lancashire, to $32\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Cornwall, if we exclude London, where it is $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The proportion of adult males belonging to this class *per square mile* ranges from rather more than 9 to about 34 (if we exclude London and Middlesex). This ratio must be dependent chiefly upon the nature of the soil, manner of cultivation, and extent cultivable; but also, it may be presumed, in part upon the stimulus created by the proximity of large markets, such as that of the metropolis. The counties where it is highest are Bedford, Hertford, Suffolk, Kent, Essex, Cambridge, Surrey, Buckingham, Lancashire, Cheshire, &c.; and it is lowest in Northumberland, Westmoreland, South Wales, Cumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire.

The *fishermen* (included in Class I.) form but a trifling proportion of the whole population. They are most numerous on the southern

and eastern coasts. On the south coast the places most remarkable for fishermen are the registration districts of—

Penzance	. .	1131 men, or 9·3 per cent on the adult males.
Plymouth	. .	573 „ 4·1 „ „
Falmouth	. .	322 „ 5·9 „ „
Totnes	. . .	242 „ 2·9 „ „
St. Austell	. .	201 „ 2·6 „ „
Hastings	. .	192 „ 3·6 „ „
Weymouth	. .	177 „ 3·0 „ „

And on the east coast there are—

Yarmouth	}				
Mutford					
Flegg					
		. 845 men, or 6·1 per cent. on the adult males.			
Berwick . . .	428	7·5	”	”	”
Romford . .	426	6·5	”	”	”
Erpingham . .	343	5·9	”	”	”
Scarborough .	299	4·8	”	”	”
Whitby . . .	243	4·6	”	”	”
Rochford . .	238	5·5	”	”	”
Maldon . . .	194	3·2	”	”	”

Rochford district includes Southend, and Erpingham district includes Cromer.

The females belonging to this class are chiefly farmers' wives, daughters, &c. Excluding these, there are still 120,914, aged twenty years and upwards, whereof the highest proportions are in Wiltshire, North and South Wales, Berks, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and North Yorkshire (in all these exceeding 5 per cent.); and the lowest in Lancashire, Staffordshire, Surrey, Hampshire, Kent, Sussex, Warwick, and the West Riding (in none of these exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total number of women.)

SECTION V.—*The Fourth, or Trading Class.*

The fourth class is one of great magnitude and importance, and it will be worth while to pay some attention to its more prominent features.

Table IV. exhibits the number of adult males included in each section of Class IV. in each registration county, with the centesimal proportions on the whole number of adult males.

Section A comprises sundry trades connected with the supply of food, drink, and stimulants. The proportion of the population included in this section is highest in London and Middlesex, and lowest in Wales and Cornwall.

The circumstance that in many parts of the country baking is

generally done at home materially varies the numbers of this section.¹ For instance, in London the bakers number 9841 men (1·6 per cent.) but in Wales only 422 men, or about one-tenth the proportion observed in London. As might be supposed, the proportion of bakers is generally higher in towns than in country districts, yet the variation among the latter is very considerable. We find, for example, in Watford district, 84 men (1·7 per cent.), and in Cardigan district, with a population little less in number, not a single man. The proportion, too, in towns is not at all steady. In Leeds it is about an eighth that in London. Confectioners are much more numerous in towns than in country districts. In London we find under that head 1806 men (0·3 per cent.), and in York city, 139 men (1·5 per cent.) This latter proportion is uncommonly high. In Wales they only number 143 men (0·05 per cent.).

Cowkeepers, &c., are more numerous in towns, because in the country most people obtain milk from the farms. In London they number 3372 men (0·5 per cent.), but in Wales only 45 men. Greengrocers also are principally found in towns. Their numbers in the two places already referred to (London and Wales) are 3325 and 52 men respectively.

On the other hand, we find millers and maltsters chiefly in the country, and it may be noticed that where bakers are less numerous than usual, millers are often quite up to the average proportion; though in Lancashire both are deficient, especially the millers.

Referring once more to the two extremes of the section, we find in London 666 millers, 175 maltsters, and in Wales 1793 millers, 563 maltsters.

The butchers and grocers, though broadly, are not very equally distributed. We find in London 7428 butchers, 6475 grocers, while in Wales the numbers are 2128 and 1747 respectively, being somewhat lower proportions in Wales than in London.

The “innkeepers” and “licensed victuallers, &c.,” seem not to have been similarly defined in all parts of the country, as we find in Cornwall 564 and 148 respectively, in Cumberland, 491 and 86 respectively, while in Berkshire there are 287 innkeepers and 541 licensed victuallers, &c., and there are similar differences between other counties, which we can hardly suppose arise from any real distinctions.

Considering them collectively, we find that innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers are most numerous, in comparison to population, in Cambridge, Huntingdon, Hertford, Middlesex, Buckingham, and Berks; and fewest in Northumberland, Durham, Cornwall, and North Wales. In London the proportion of them is nearly equal to the average of the whole country.

¹ Something also is done in the sale of bread in shops by no means exclusively devoted to that article.

Wine and spirit merchants are most numerous in towns. This is partly because in country places wines and spirits are less frequently sold in shops exclusively appropriated to that purpose. In London we find 1915 men under this head, and in Wales 137 men.

Brewers are pretty numerous (2499) in London, yet they scarcely exceed the average proportion.¹ In Burton registration district we find 375 men, or 4·4 per cent. of the adult males. In Cornwall and Wales they are much below the average, but they seem on the whole very widely distributed.

Most of the other occupations included in this section, as cheese-mongers, poulterers, fishmongers, tobacconists, comprise greater numbers in towns than elsewhere, as in country places these matters are frequently retailed without the intervention of special shops.

The females included in this section are chiefly the wives of butchers, innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers. The rest are grocers, bakers, confectioners, and greengrocers, and innkeepers, licensed victuallers, and beershop keepers on their own account; and as their numbers fall far short of those of the males (making this section, if we exclude the wives, contain 311,264 men to only 54,186 women), it is unnecessary to make any separate remarks respecting their distribution.

The males under twenty are chiefly butchers, grocers, bakers, and millers.

We now come to Section B, which comprises the retailers of materials of dress, and those occupied in making the clothing, &c., of both sexes. In this section we find, very naturally, a preponderance of women over men, though the numbers of the latter are by no means insignificant.²

Two of the occupations included in this section are carried on in certain localities as manufactures—viz.,

Shoemaking in the following registration districts:—

Around Northampton:—

Northampton district,	3185	men,	or	33·7	per cent.
Daventry	668	„		10·4	„
Hardingstone	228	„		9·8	„
Wellingborough	1461	„		26·3	„
Thrapston	419	„		12·5	„
Kettering	389	„		8·4	„

Altogether 6350 men, or 20 per cent. of the adult male population of this manufacturing district. Besides these there are of women 798 shoemakers, and 3412 shoemakers' wives, together 13·2 per cent. of the women of the same locality.

¹ The enormous scale upon which brewing is there carried on, must, however, enable these men to produce an unusual *quantity* of porter and ale compared with their numbers.

² If we exclude washerwomen, the numbers are not far from equal.

Around Norwich :—

Norwich district, 1967 men, or 11·0 per cent.

Yarmouth „ 402 „ 6·3 „

Together 2369 men, or 9·8 per cent. of the adult males, besides of women 814 shoemakers and 1266 shoemakers' wives ; together 6·6 per cent. of the women.

Around Stafford :—

Stafford district 1313 men, or 20·3 per cent.

Stone „ 733 „ 13·9 „

Newcastle-under-Lyme district. 331 „ 5·8 „

Nantwich „ 945 „ 9·3 „

Together 3322 men, or 12 per cent. of the adult males ; besides of women 970 shoemakers and 1516 shoemakers' wives, together 9·2 per cent. of the women.

Straw-hat and bonnet making in the following registration districts :—

Luton district 2907 women, or 39·2 per cent.

St. Albans „ 571 „ 10·9 „

If we deduct 4 per cent. on men, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on women, for shoemakers, and one-third per cent. on women for straw-hat and bonnet makers, as a full allowance for ordinary demand, there remains a surplus on account of manufactures as follows :—

Northampton group, in the county of Northampton, 5081 men and 3413 women, shoemakers.

Norwich group, in the county of Norfolk, 1400 men and 1286 women, shoemakers.

Stafford group, in the counties of Stafford and Chester, 1681 men and 1466 women in Staffordshire, and 538 men and 347 women in Cheshire, shoemakers.

Luton district, in Bedfordshire, 2882 women, straw-hat and bonnet makers.

St. Albans district, in Hertfordshire, 554 women, straw-hat and bonnet makers.

There are large numbers of shoemakers in some parts of London, especially in Shoreditch and Bethnal Green ; but in the metropolis, as a whole, the number is not excessive.

In Luton and St. Albans registration districts the class of men called “Others providing Dress” is swelled by an unusual number being engaged in straw-hat and bonnet making, to 406 and 72 respectively ; if we throw off one-third per cent. as a full allowance for the ordinary quota, we have residues of 387 and 57 respectively attributable to the manufacture. The straw-plait manufacture of the more extensive region surrounding Luton and St. Albans will be treated of under Class III.

Setting aside the variations produced by these manufactures, the

great feature of this section is its magnitude in London, and the consequent lowness of its numbers in the metropolitan counties, very much of the dress worn for many miles round the metropolis being London-made. In London this section includes 9·7 per cent. of the men, 16·2 per cent. of the women. In Essex, Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, and Hertford it includes from 4·7 to 5·3 per cent. of the men, and from 8·1 to 10·4 per cent. of the women.

In the rest of the country the maxima and minima among the males and females of this section are dissimilar. The males are most numerous in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, in Nottingham, Gloucester, Warwick, &c.; and least so in Monmouth and Cornwall. The females are most numerous in Gloucester, Somerset, Nottingham, Devon, Warwick, and Hampshire; and least so in North and South Wales.

Clothiers¹ are most numerous in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and patten and clog makers in Lancashire. Drapers are widely distributed; but woollen drapers, silk mercers, &c., are chiefly found in towns. Where the numbers of males in this section are lowest, the deficiency is rather in tailors than in shoemakers.

With reference to the females in this section, if we disregard those connected with shoemaking, the greater part are found under the heads "milliner," "seamstress," and "washerwoman, mangler, laundry keeper." Referring to a few remarkable towns and counties, we find:—

	Females aged 20 yrs. and upwards.			Per centage on Women.		
	Milliners.	Seamstresses.	Washerwomen, &c.	Milliners.	Seamstresses.	Washerwomen, &c.
Brighton (town)...	1,383	330	1,626	5·8	1·4	6·8
Bath (city)...	1,421	422	1,346	6·7	2·0	6·4
Cheltenham (reg. district)	993	183	1,020	6·4	1·2	6·5
Bristol (city)...	2,602	780	2,168	5·7	1·7	4·7
Birmingham (borough)...	2,741	520	1,871	4·2	0·8	2·9
Manchester (city) and } Salford (borough) ... }	4,781	1,578	3,410	4·0	1·3	2·8
Liverpool (borough)...	5,049	2,109	2,626	4·5	1·9	2·3
Leeds (borough)...	2,050	249	948	4·1	0·5	1·9
Newcastle-on-Tyne (borough)	1,009	239	530	4·0	0·9	2·1
London division...	35,083	18,066	34,344	4·6	2·4	4·5
Gloucestershire...	5,849	1,507	4,853	4·5	1·2	3·8
Somersetshire...	5,878	1,319	5,406	4·3	1·0	4·0
Nottinghamshire...	3,675	972	1,339	4·5	1·2	1·6
Devonshire...	8,381	1,580	4,479	4·8	0·9	2·6
North Wales...	3,018	331	1,140	2·7	0·3	1·0
South Wales...	4,464	753	2,342	2·7	0·5	1·4
York, West Riding...	11,308	1,158	4,368	3·1	0·3	1·2

¹ Want of information as to the meaning locally attached to this term, precludes me from commenting upon the singular irregularity of the distribution of the persons returned under it.

The national proportions being—milliners, 3·5 per cent.; seamstresses, 1·0 per cent.; and washerwomen, &c., 2·4 per cent. The above table indicates high proportions in places of fashionable resort, lower ones in business towns, and still lower in some of the counties.

In Section C we find 58,109 men bricklayers, and 65,841 men masons and paviors. These, however, are not at all equally distributed; as we find in twelve counties¹ in the north and west 2116 bricklayers, and 28,852 masons and paviors; and in other twelve counties² in the south-east, from Sussex to Norfolk, 16,944 bricklayers, and only 1991 masons and paviors. The remaining twenty counties and London contain 39,049 bricklayers, and 34,998 masons and paviors. The 21,707 brickmakers (men) are divided thus—2660 in the twelve northern and western counties, 5226 in the twelve south-eastern counties, and 13,821 in the rest.

One might suppose that in Lancashire and other counties with rapidly increasing populations this section would reach its highest proportions; but it is in fact found that in Wiltshire, where in 1841–51 the population diminished, the centesimal proportion, though below the average, is higher than in Lancashire, Cheshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Durham, &c. London and Middlesex take the lead, and are closely approached by Devon, Sussex, Gloucester, Somerset, and Dorset. In Leicester, Nottingham, Monmouth, and North Wales the proportion is lowest.

In London the superiority is due to the double proportion of painters, plumbers, and glaziers found there; while in Devon the number of carpenters and joiners appears excessive. More than half the paper-hangers and stainers are found in London.

The “house proprietors” so returned must by no means be taken as anything near the real number of such persons.

In this section are placed the lodging-house keepers, chiefly found at watering-places, and at Liverpool, Manchester, &c., in the north.

In Section D cabinet making and chair making are included, which rise to manufactures. The first in London, where its seats are Shore-ditch, Bethnal Green, St. Luke, Clerkenwell, Pancras, and Marylebone, aggregating 4295 men, or 2·5 per cent. In the rest of London the proportion is 0·9 per cent. Even if we deduct 1 per cent. from the cabinet makers of the manufacturing district, it leaves a surplus of 2609 men. In Bristol, cabinet makers are numerous, as also in Birmingham.

Chair makers are most numerous in Buckinghamshire, where there

¹ Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, N. Wales, S. Wales, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Total male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, 1,053,038.

² Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Bedford, Hertford, Buckingham, Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Total male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, 782,163.

are in Wycombe district 716 men, and in Amersham district 119 men, being 8·5 and 2·6 per cent. respectively. They are also rather more numerous than usual in the cabinet-making districts of London, there being 315 in Shoreditch, and 234 in Bethnal Green.

There is little else to interest us about this section, which rises to its maximum proportion in the places named, and falls to a minimum rate in Huntingdon, Lincoln, and North Yorkshire.

Three-fourths of the men included in Section E are blacksmiths; and, notwithstanding that ironmongers, braziers, and coppersmiths are more than usually numerous in London, little more than the minimum proportion of the men of that place are included in this section, Buckingham and Leicester being the only counties where the proportion is lower. Generally, from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the adult males belong to this section. The proportion, however, is somewhat higher in Northumberland, Durham, Cornwall, Stafford, and Salop.

Section F is a miscellaneous collection of occupations, comprising generally from 2 to 4 per cent. of the adult male population, though the proportion is higher in London, the East Riding of York, Warwick, Bedford, and Middlesex, especially in London, where it reaches 8·7 per cent.

Involved in a crowd of other occupations, the manufactures of straw-plait and artificial flowers, so far as males are concerned, are included in this section, though in dealing with females they have been placed under Class III.

“Other workers in cane, rush, straw,” including straw-plait manufacturers,¹ are most numerous in the registration districts of—

Luton	256 men.
Leighton Buzzard	258 „
Biggleswade	102 „

The ordinary numbers are so small as to be hardly appreciable, so that almost all these may be ascribed to the manufacture.

Those “employed about carving and figures” include artificial-flower makers, in the whole of Great Britain numbering 427 men, 1541 women. Of the women, nine-tenths are in London, and we may therefore presume that the great majority of the men are also there.

“Persons connected with shows, games, and sports,” include “toy makers, dealers.” Toy making rises to a manufacture in the borough of Birmingham, where, in lieu of the ordinary proportions, we find an excess over the national average of 470 men and 90 women, ascribable to this manufacture.

The heading “Others connected with Music,” includes organ builders, of whom it appears there are about 180 men in St. Pancras.

These small manufactures, however, hardly affect the aggregate

¹ Six hundred and fifty-five men in Great Britain.

numbers of the section, even in the counties where they exist. The pre-eminence of London is partly due to the leather workers of Bermondsey. We find in that registration district alone 135 fellmongers, 63 skimmers, 912 curriers, and 946 tanners, together 2056 men; while, in proportion to the rest of the metropolis, there would only be about 50 men, leaving about 2000 men ascribable to the Bermondsey leather manufacture.

Several of the remaining occupations, such as "tallow chandler," "publisher," "bookseller," are of a nature to be found chiefly in large towns. We also find an unusual number under "other general merchants, dealers, and agents," &c., in London.

We have now finished the review of Class IV., not, perhaps, without recognising sufficiently striking features in the distribution of the occupations it comprises, to render that review somewhat interesting and quite necessary to the due understanding of the matter in hand. We have next to consider Class VI., which consists almost entirely of domestic servants, and may be deemed one of the best tests of the comparative numbers of the wealthy classes in different localities.

SECTION VI.—*The Sixth, or Menial Class.*

This class includes—

105,829 males aged 20 years and upwards.

580,768 females " "

37,613 males under 20 years of age.

282,242 females " "

Together 1,006,452 persons. Of these we have detailed information with respect to the distribution of the 686,597 aged 20 years and upwards, being 2·2 per cent. on the men, and 11·4 per cent. on the women of this country.

The proportions in the several counties range from 4·9 to 0·9 per cent. of the men, and from 18·1 to 6·4 per cent. of the women. At the head of the list, in the proportion of both sexes, stand London, Middlesex, and Surrey. Next after these, Sussex and Gloucester rank highest in the proportion of women, and Rutland, Oxford, Sussex, and Berks in that of men. Durham and the West Riding of Yorkshire have the lowest proportions both of men and women. Turning to localities, we may expect fashionable towns to contain the highest proportions, and we accordingly find in—

Brighton (registration district)	939 men	or 6·1 per cent.	
" " "	5076 women	" 22·9	"
Bath " "	995 men	" 6·3	"
" " "	6578 women	" 25·6	"
Cheltenham " "	768 men	" 7·6	"
" " "	3759 women	" 24·1	"

Hastings (registration district)	287 men	or 5·4 per cent.
" "	1259 women	" 18·9 "
Bristol and Clifton	863 men	" 2·5 "
" "	8423 women	" 17·7 "

In the great sea-ports the proportions are much lower, thus—

Liverpool (borough)	1,335 men	or 1·3 per cent.
" "	17,098 women	" 15·2 "
Hull	247 men	" 1·1 "
" "	2,729 women	" 10·5 "

In the large manufacturing places, the proportions are still less, being as follow—

Manchester and Salford (city and borough)	1,422 men	or 1·4 per cent.
" "	13,669 women	" 11·3 "
Birmingham (borough) . . .	1,034 men	" 1·7 "
" "	6,081 women	" 9·3 "
Leeds	458 men	" 1·0 "
" "	4,028 women	" 8·1 "
Sheffield	296 men	" 0·8 "
" "	2,805 women	" 7·6 "
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (borough)	347 men	" 1·4 "
" "	3,137 women	" 12·3 "
Nottingham	226 men	" 1·5 "
" "	1,473 women	" 8·1 "
Bradford	200 men	" 0·7 "
" "	1,591 women	" 5·4 "

In Oxford and Cambridge the numbers of men servants are naturally high—

Oxford (city) . . .	730 men	or 9·6 per cent.
" . . .	1400 women	" 17·4 "
Cambridge (borough)	523 men	" 6·8 "
"	1672 women	" 19·9 "

While in such a place as Merthyr Tydfil they are as naturally low—

Merthyr Tydfil (town)	95 men	or 0·5 per cent.
"	1089 women	" 7·1 "

In London, as a whole, the numbers are—

29,089 males aged 20 years and upwards (men)	or 4·6 per cent.
138,262 females " " (women)	" 18·1 "
7,680 males under 20 years of age	" 1·6 "
46,524 females " "	" 9·4 "

In the different districts the proportions vary extremely. In the fashionable and suburban districts they are of course high, particularly as respects males; the following are among those districts in which the proportions are highest:—

St. George, Hanover-square	4,973 men	or 24·1 per cent.
”	10,588 women	” 37·3 ”
Marylebone	4,554 men	” 11·1 ”
”	15,357 women	” 26·3 ”
St. James’, Westminster .	1,231 men	” 10·7 ”
”	3,549 women	” 28·4 ”
Kensington	2,783 men	” 9·8 ”
”	13,108 women	” 29·3 ”

The districts containing the smallest proportions of servants, &c., are—

Bethnal Green	253 men	or 1·1 per cent.
”	1373 women	” 5·5 ”
Rotherhithe	53 men	” 1·0 ”
”	378 women	” 7·8 ”
St. George in the East .	152 men	” 1·1 ”
”	1225 women	” 8·4 ”
Shoreditch	508 men	” 1·8 ”
”	2801 women	” 8·5 ”
Bermondsey	193 men	” 1·5 ”
”	1179 women	” 8·6 ”

We may infer from these figures that the excess of women over men in London and other places is principally due to the presence of large numbers of female servants.

SECTION VII.—*The Seventh, or Professional Class.*

The seventh, or professional class is most numerous, as regards males, in London, Middlesex, and Surrey, and next in Oxford, Gloucester, Sussex, &c., and it is least so in Staffordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cornwall, Durham, Monmouthshire, and Derbyshire.

The females in this class are principally school-mistresses and governesses, and it is perhaps hardly worth while calculating the proportions for counties.

The males are principally clergymen, surgeons, and schoolmasters. The fellows of colleges and graduates at universities raise the proportions at Oxford and Cambridge, and the comparatively large numbers of the less numerous professions living in London, raise the ratio in that place considerably above the average. In the fashionable places, Bath, Hastings, Brighton, Cheltenham, and Bristol (with Clifton), the

proportions are higher than the average, being 4·4, 3·5, 4·2, 4·3, and 2·9 per cent. respectively in the registration districts of those names.¹

SECTION VIII.—*The Unclassified Occupations.*

Among the adult males “unclassified,” we find, 1st, 30,701 independent gentlemen, annuitants, and others of independent means; 2nd, 282,779 labourers, mechanics, and others of indefinite occupations; 3rd, 103,393 persons of no stated occupations or conditions, and some others placed under this head.

The aggregate proportions are highest in Middlesex, Gloucester, Monmouth, South Wales, and London, and lowest in Cornwall, North Yorkshire, Cumberland, the West Riding, and Leicester. In these counties, the numbers of the three sections are as follow:—

	Males aged 20 yrs. and upwards.			Per-centages.		
	Sect. I.	Sect. II.	Sect. III.	Sect. I.	Sect. II.	Sect. III.
Middlesex	594	3,823	1,354	1·5	9·7	3·4
Gloucester	912	8,823	3,632	·8	8·2	3·4
Monmouth	144	5,145	751	·3	10·0	1·5
South Wales	664	14,380	2,956	·4	9·0	1·8
London	7818	45,240	18,089	1·2	7·2	2·9
Leicester	300	2,098	1,201	·5	3·4	2·0
West Riding	1094	14,452	4,398	·3	4·1	1·2
Cumberland	355	1,646	819	·7	3·2	1·6
North Riding	437	1,237	646	·8	2·4	1·2
Cornwall	463	1,988	1,190	·5	2·3	1·4

It must not be forgotten that under the head “Scholars under Tuition at School or College,” included in the third section, are comprised the University students, numbering at Cambridge 1062, and at Oxford 614, aged twenty years and upwards.

SECTION IX.—*Constitution of County Populations.*

It is worth while to examine more connectedly the constitution of the populations of counties possessing characteristic features.

Let us take, then, two counties distinguished as being purely agricultural, Hereford and Huntingdon. Here we find, out of the whole number of males aged twenty years and upwards:—

	Hereford.	Huntingdon.
Employed in agriculture, &c.	54·2 per cent.	53·9
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c. . . .	26·3 „	27·2
Employed in commerce and conveyance .	4·0 „	6·4
Domestic servants, &c.	2·6 „	1·7
Professional men	1·9 „	1·9

¹ The numbers of this, like those of the preceding class, form a kind of index to the numbers of the wealthy in different localities, though the indication afforded by the professional class is the less trustworthy. I therefore devote little space to this class.

Take a county distinguished only by its mines, Cornwall. Here we find

Employed in mining	24·8 per cent.
„ agriculture, &c.	32·7 „
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c.	23·5 „
Employed in commerce and conveyance	7·3 „
Domestic servants, &c.	1·0 „
Professional men	1·5 „

The miners and agriculturists in this case little exceeding the agriculturists alone in the others.

Turning to counties distinguished rather for manufacturing than mining, and possessed of neither seaports nor large fashionable places—say the West Riding of Yorkshire and Leicestershire—we find

	West Riding.	Leicestershire.
Employed in manufactures	36·6 per cent.	24·7
„ mining	5·2 „	2·3
„ agriculture, &c.	15·8 „	30·0
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c.	26·8 „	26·2
Employed in commerce and conveyance	6·2 „	5·5
Domestic servants, &c.	1·0 „	2·0
Professional men	1·4 „	1·8

The manufacturers, miners, and agriculturists still retain together about the same proportion as before.

The East Riding of Yorkshire is chiefly remarkable for its seaport, Hull; though the ancient city of York must have a certain influence over the proportions of its population. Here we find

Employed in commerce and conveyance	14·7 per cent.
„ manufactures	5·0 „
„ agriculture, &c.	31·8 „
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c.	33·6 „
Domestic servants, &c.	1·9 „
Professional men	2·1 „

Here we find the fourth class unusually numerous, and, as a consequence, the total of the agricultural and manufacturing classes, with the excess of the commercial class over the ordinary level, only reaches about 45 per cent.

In Durham, though miners predominate, there are large manufacturing and commercial classes. Here we have

Employed in mining	21·8 per cent.
„ manufactures	10·1 „
„ commerce and conveyance	16·9 „
„ agriculture, &c.	13·7 „
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c.	26·4 „

Domestic servants, &c.	0·9 per cent.
Professional men	1·5 „

The total of the first four of these, deducting the ordinary numbers of Class V., is over 50 per cent.

The counties of Somerset and Gloucester contain several large fashionable places, possessing also some commerce, manufactures, and mines. Here we have, as we might expect, fewer workers, and more attendants and distributors of wealth.

	Gloucester.	Somerset.
Employed in manufactures, &c. . . .	7·2 per cent.	4·8
„ commerce and conveyance	10·1	„ 6·1
„ mining	1·9	„ 3·6
„ agriculture, &c.	27·0	„ 37·1
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . .	33·3	„ 31·3
Domestic servants, &c.	2·7	„ 2·6
Professional men	2·4	„ 2·3

In Sussex the fashionable towns of Brighton and Hastings are almost the only remarkable features. Here the proportions are:—

Employed in agriculture, &c.	41·7 per cent.
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c.	30·8 „
Employed in commerce and conveyance	9·2 „
Domestic servants, &c.	3·5 „
Professional men	2·4 „

In Kent, Hampshire, and Devon the principal Government dock-yards are situate. These counties also contain places of summer resort, and are commercial and manufacturing in a moderate way. The proportions they show are as follow:—

	Kent.	Hampshire.	Devon.
Employed in agriculture, &c.	36·0 pr. ct.	31·9 pr. ct.	37·5
„ manufactures	2·2	„ 2·0	„ 3·0
„ commerce and conveyance	9·9	„ 9·7	„ 7·9
„ mining	·3	„ ·1	„ 1·9
Connected with Government	10·3	„ 13·7	„ 7·4
Shopkeepers and small traders, &c. . . .	27·3	„ 27·9	„ 30·3
Domestic servants, &c.	2·6	„ 2·8	„ 2·0
Professional men	2·0	„ 2·0	„ 2·2

In London the proportions are:—

Employed in manufactures	10·6 per cent.
„ commerce and conveyance	17·0 „
„ agriculture, &c.	2·3 „
Shopkeepers, small traders, &c. . . .	43·9 „
Domestic servants, &c.	4·6 „
Professional men	3·3 „
Connected with Government	7·1 „

If we carry to the class of manufacturers the excess over the ordinary numbers of cabinet makers, leather workers, &c., included in Class IV., they raise its proportion about one per cent. Nevertheless, the aggregate proportion engaged in manufactures, commerce, the Government service, and agriculture remains very low. But when we consider the wealth and luxury of the place, on the one hand, and its functions as a general mart, on the other, we have little difficulty in accounting for this. Trades of universal distribution are here carried on to an unusual extent, and subdivisions are multiplied which could not exist in places of less magnitude and importance. Great part of the non-working families of the country are concentrated here; while the court and the legal profession add to the numbers who have to be supplied and attended by those included in the fourth and sixth classes. And we have seen that the dress, at least, of a large section of the population of the home counties, is obtained from London.

The agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and governmental classes, with Sections A and C of the fifth or commercial class, generally include from 50 to 60 per cent. of the adult males (averaging 51·2 per cent.); the exceptions are, in excess:—

Cornwall	66·8 per cent.
North Wales	64·2 ,,
Cumberland	61·9 ,,
York, West Riding	60·2 ,,
And in defect—	
London	27·1 ,,
Middlesex	36·4 ,,
Gloucester	42·7 ,,
Surrey	46·1 ,,
York, East Riding	47·4 ,,
Northampton	48·1 ,,
Sussex	48·3 ,,
Warwick	48·6 ,,
Somerset	49·8 ,,

Of these last, if we exclude London and the metropolitan counties, and the counties of Sussex, Gloucester, and Somerset, on account of their being peculiarly the residences of the wealthier classes, there remain the East Riding of Yorkshire, Warwick, and Northampton. The proportion in Northampton is less than usual, because the shoe manufacture, so extensively carried on in that county, is included in Class IV., and thus gives to that class an unusual proportion of population. In the East Riding the deficiency seems to be chiefly caused by the influence of the city of York; a place where neither commerce nor manufactures employ many men, but which serves as a centre of trade to populations external to the East Riding. And as respects Warwick—

shire, we must notice, that, although Birmingham is a very important manufacturing place, it is also the emporium of an extremely populous district not in the same county. Hence, the ratio of manufacturers, &c., in Birmingham is considerably below 50 per cent., while in Staffordshire it reaches 57·6 per cent.¹

Not only, then, does the manner in which the 50 or 60 per cent. above mentioned is divided among the various classes of manufacturers, miners, agriculturists, &c., interest us, as indicating the main characteristics of a population, but the magnitude of the remainder is worthy our attention. This remainder is, however, obviously affected not only by the wealth, but also by the domestic industry of the people.

It would be interesting to go into the details of the composition of the town populations of which we have the statistics; but this would be a very great labour, and one which the writer's leisure does not permit.² It may not, however, be out of place to express a hope that in the next census the details of the occupations in the various localities will be accompanied by the totals of whatever large classes are adopted, in the same manner as the Government tables of deaths are headed by the totals of deaths by each class of causes. Thus it would be rendered easy to single out those places in which the occupation statistics display peculiarities of a marked character.

¹ In further illustration of the necessity of including in our calculations the *immediate sphere of action* of each considerable town, before we can arrive at results strictly comparable with those obtained from the majority of the counties and from the country at large, I may instance, that in the *city* of Hereford 62·3 per cent. of the adult male inhabitants are engaged in the secondary occupations (Clauses IV., VI., and VII., and Sect. B. of Class V.), but when the *whole county* is taken, the proportion so employed sinks to 34·3 per cent. Again, in Thingoe registration district, in Suffolk (surrounding, but not including Bury St. Edmonds), the ratio of agriculturists rises to 70·9 per cent., but in Bury and Thingoe united it is 47·7 per cent. It will thus be readily seen that the primary classes *must* include *more* than an average proportion in rural, and *less* than an average proportion in urban districts.

² Since this was written, a contribution has appeared in the "Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Social Science," vol. i., which exhibits the magnitudes of the classes of occupations here adopted in some of the principal towns.

Summary of TABLE I.¹

Employed in	Males aged 20 years and upwards.	Females aged 20 years and upwards.	Males under 20 years of age.	Females under 20 years of age.
CLASS I. Agriculture, &c....	1,248,430	351,948	338,692	100,332
CLASS II. Mining, &c....	206,058	4,727	80,469	5,930
CLASS III. Manufactures :				
A. Textile manufactures ..	333,158	285,139	147,134	199,863
B. Metallic ditto ...	207,079	18,136	62,590	11,048
C. Other ditto ...	84,651	48,581	27,379	33,941
Totals of Class III. ...	624,888	351,856	237,103	244,852
CLASS IV. Retail trade, &c.:				
A. Food, drink, &c., providers ...	311,264	119,376	48,647	3,413
B. Clothing, &c., providers	323,060	515,652	70,639	103,141
C. Engaged in house construction, &c. ...	381,618	34,614	65,831	1,184
D. Wood workers, &c. ...	91,500	5,915	15,997	1,309
E. Metal workers, &c. ...	100,541	547	24,553	14
F. Miscellaneous ...	198,081	42,583	34,366	6,035
Totals of Class IV. ...	1,406,064	718,687	260,033	115,096
CLASS V. Commercial pursuits, &c.:				
A. Merchants, clerks, &c....	58,812	30	11,297	0
B. Engaged in inland carriage, &c. ...	276,416	8,280	95,379	5,019
C. Engaged in sea navigation, &c. ...	119,576	3,926	22,614	1,256
Totals of Class V. ...	454,804	12,236	129,290	6,275
CLASS VI. Menial occupations	105,829	580,768	37,613	282,242
CLASS VII. Professional ditto	95,344	61,974	7,498	8,039
CLASS VIII. Governmental occupations :				
A. Maintaining internal order, &c. ...	67,245	1,893	5,357	45
B. Engaged in defence, &c.	91,478	.....	7,893	0
Totals of Class VIII. ...	158,723	1,893	13,250	45
Unclassified ...	416,873	3,015,495	2,960,264	3,283,989
Grand totals ...	4,717,013	5,099,584	4,064,212	4,046,800

¹ This table is read thus :—The first, or agricultural class, includes 1,248,430 men, 351,948 women, 338,692 boys, 100,332 girls; the second, or mining class, includes 206,058 men, 4727 women, &c.

TABLE I.¹—Occupations (in eight Classes) of Males and Females, under twenty years of age, and aged twenty years and upwards.

MALES.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS I.—Employed in Agriculture, &c. &c.				
Land proprietor	16,934	·36	113	·00
Farmer	223,318	4·73	748	·02
Grazier	2,429	·05	20	·00
Farmer's, grazier's, "son," "grand-son," "brother," "nephew" ...	73,634	1·56	38,070	·94
Farm bailiff	10,455	·22	106	·00
Agricultural labourer (out-door) ...	724,839	15·37	183,839	4·52
Shepherd	10,252	·22	2,265	·06
Farm servant (in-door)	87,608	1·86	101,508	2·50
"Others connected with agriculture" ²	3,298	·07	237	·01
Woodman	6,780	·14	992	·02
"Others connected with arboriculture" ³	209	·00	11	·00
Gardener	62,772	1·33	6,913	·17
Nurseryman	2,042	·04	308	·01
"Others connected with horticulture" ⁴	59	·00	3	·00
Drover	2,623	·06	348	·01
Gamekeeper	7,193	·15	344	·01
Fisherman	13,980	·30	2,867	·07
	1,248,430	26·46	338,692	8·34
CLASS II.—Employed in Mining, &c.				
Iron miner	14,330	·30	5,050	·12
Lead miner	15,423	·33	4,607	·11
Tin miner	8,606	·18	4,305	·11
Copper miner	12,751	·27	5,693	·14
Coal miner	128,086	2·72	55,303	1·36
Stone quarrier	15,159	·32	3,019	·07
Slate quarrier	5,740	·12	1,621	·04
Limestone quarrier, burner	4,390	·09	648	·02
Salt makers, dealers	1,573	·03	218	·01
	206,058	4·36	80,469	1·98
CLASS III.—Employed in Manufactures.				
<i>Section A. Textile Manufactures.</i>				
Cotton manufacture	115,717	2·45	61,150	1·50
Fustian manufacture	2,346	·05	953	·02
Flax, linen manufacture	9,645	·20	3,461	·09

¹ This table is read thus:—The number of land proprietors (males) aged 20 years and upwards is returned as 16,934, being ·36 per cent., or 36 per 10,000 males of that age. The number under 20 years of age is returned as 113, or a number so insignificant that its centesimal proportion out of the males of a corresponding age cannot be expressed with two places of decimals.

² Land, estate agent, land surveyor, &c.

³ Wood keeper, bailiff, &c.

⁴ Water-cress grower, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sect A.</i> —continued.				
Lace manufacture	5,579	·12	3,808	·09
“Other workers, dealers in flax, cotton” ¹	5,882	·12	1,210	·03
Woollen cloth manufacture	54,977	1·17	21,860	·54
Worsted manufacture	32,489	·69	19,006	·47
Stuff manufacture	2,471	·05	884	·02
Carpet and rug manufacture	5,392	·11	2,167	·05
“Other workers, dealers in wool” ² ...	8,065	·17	1,795	·04
Silk manufacture	31,042	·66	12,556	·31
Ribbon manufacture	3,874	·08	1,038	·03
Fancy goods manufacture	148	·00	33	·00
“Other workers, dealers in silk” ³ ...	3,351	·07	775	·02
Hose, stocking manufacture	25,683	·54	7,916	·19
Calico, cotton-printer	7,950	·17	2,996	·07
Calico, cotton-dyer	2,325	·05	933	·02
Dyer, scourer, calenderer	8,162	·17	2,188	·05
Fuller	1,173	·02	278	·01
Frame maker	1,205	·03	278	·01
Block and print cutter	699	·01	59	·00
“Other wood tool makers” ⁴	3,675	·08	1,463	·04
Packer and presser (cotton)	1,308	·03	327	·01
	333,158	7·04	147,134	3·61
CLASS III.— <i>Section B. Metallic Manufactures.</i>				
Iron manufacture	49,005	1·04	17,075	·42
Nail manufacture	12,713	·27	4,252	·10
Anchorsmith	1,984	·04	868	·02
Boiler maker	4,857	·10	1,163	·03
File maker	4,371	·09	1,603	·04
Cutler	6,242	·13	1,712	·04
Needle manufacture	1,884	·04	880	·02
Grinder (branch undefined)	1,599	·03	451	·01
“Other workers, dealers in iron, steel” ⁵	17,557	·37	5,505	·14
Brassfounder	6,495	·14	3,051	·08
Locksmith, bellhanger	4,768	·10	1,386	·03
White metal manufacture	437	·01	182	·00
Button maker	2,011	·04	977	·02
Wire maker	930	·02	298	·01
Wire worker, weaver	2,117	·04	579	·01
“Other workers, dealers in mixed metals” ⁶	6,008	·13	1,907	·05
Copper manufacture	2,115	·04	478	·01
Zinc manufacture	351	·01	81	·00
Lead manufacture	1,584	·03	654	·02
“Other workers, dealers in lead” ⁷ ...	1,759	·04	541	·01
“Other workers, dealers in tin” ⁸ ...	4,814	·10	1,579	·04
Goldsmith, silversmith	7,915	·17	1,965	·05

¹ Muslin manufacture; Manchester warehouseman, &c.² Flannel manufacture; blanket manufacture; wool, woollen dyer, &c.³ Silk dyer, printer; silk glove manufacture, &c. ⁴ Bobbin maker, turner, &c.⁵ Blade maker, forger; knife maker; steel manufacturer, worker, &c.⁶ Gasfitter; japanner, lacquerer, &c.⁷ Typefounder, &c.⁸ Tinplate worker; tin manufacture, &c. The “tinmen” will be found in Class IV.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sect. B.</i> —continued.				
Plater	1,111	·02	324	·01
"Other workers in gold and silver" ¹	1,350	·03	430	·01
Watchmaker	14,020	·30	3,104	·08
Philosophical instrument makers and dealers	2,443	·05	530	·01
Medallists, die-sinkers	349	·01	109	·00
Gunsmith	5,011	·11	1,510	·04
"Others engaged in manufacture of arms" ²	773	·02	187	·00
Engine and machine maker	34,797	·74	7,657	·19
Tool maker	3,271	·07	789	·02
"Others dealing in tools and ma- chines" ³	1,568	·03	616	·02
"Other implement makers" ⁴	870	·02	147	·00
	207,079	4·38	62,590	1·53
CLASS III. — <i>Section C. Other Manufactures.</i>				
Earthenware manufacture	14,943	·32	8,693	·21
Glass manufacture	7,244	·15	2,994	·07
"Other workers in glass" ⁵	839	·02	118	·00
Paper manufacture	4,651	·10	1,472	·04
Printer	16,034	·34	6,175	·15
Bookbinder	4,292	·09	1,209	·03
Engraver	3,936	·08	936	·02
Musical instrument maker	2,872	·06	584	·01
Engaged in manufacture of che- micals	7,135	·15	1,404	·03
Sugar refiner	1,897	·04	129	·00
Soap boiler	1,055	·02	151	·00
Comb maker	1,458	·03	330	·01
"Others dealing in grease, bones, &c." ⁶	2,929	·06	573	·01
Hair manufacture	564	·01	295	·01
Glover (material not stated)	3,505	·07	1,016	·02
Hatter	11,297	·24	1,300	·03
	84,651	1·78	27,379	·64
CLASS IV. — <i>Employed in Retail Trade, &c.</i>				
<i>Section A. Food, Drink, &c., Providers.</i>				
Cowkeeper, milkseller	9,300	·20	1,434	·04
Cheesemonger	2,932	·06	662	·02
Butcher	49,403	1·05	11,166	·27
Provision curer	494	·01	45	·00
Poulterer	1,795	·04	217	·01
Fishmonger	6,315	·13	830	·02
"Others dealing in animal food" ⁷ ...	7,378	·16	752	·02

¹ Goldbeater, &c.² Sword cutler, maker, &c.³ Card maker, cutter, &c.⁴ Agricultural implement and machine maker, &c.⁵ Looking-glass maker, &c.⁶ Ivory cutter, worker, dealer; haft maker, turner, &c.⁷ Provision dealer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., Sect. A.—continued.				
Greengrocer	7,674	·16	1,004	·02
Corn merchant	5,490	·12	386	·01
Miller	26,413	·56	5,585	·14
Flour dealer	1,293	·03	113	·00
Baker	36,537	·77	9,068	·22
Confectioner	6,180	·13	1,623	·04
"Others dealing in vegetable food" ¹	4,269	·09	507	·01
Maltster	9,812	·21	618	·02
Brewer	16,128	·34	969	·02
Innkeeper	20,808	·44	139	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper	34,507	·73	253	·01
Wine and spirit merchant	6,049	·13	540	·01
Grocer	47,473	1·01	10,755	·26
Tobacconist	2,616	·06	464	·01
"Others dealing in drinks, stimulants" ²	6,895	·15	1,408	·03
Water providers, dealers	1,503	·03	109	·00
	311,264	6·61	48,647	1·18
CLASS IV.—Section B. Clothing, &c., Providers.				
Draper	24,846	·53	9,169	·23
Woollen draper	2,731	·06	719	·02
Silk mercer	1,617	·03	423	·01
Hosier, haberdasher	2,615	·06	583	·01
Clothier	5,410	·11	855	·02
Tailor	96,633	2·05	18,838	·46
Shoemaker	173,932	3·69	37,068	·91
Patten, clog maker	2,882	·06	801	·02
Umbrella, parasol, stick maker	1,710	·04	381	·01
"Others providing dress" ³	10,684	·23	1,802	·04
	323,060	6·86	70,639	1·73
CLASS IV.—Section C. Engaged in House Construction, &c.				
House proprietor	10,586	·22	32	·00
Architect	2,252	·05	439	·01
Surveyor	2,492	·05	281	·01
Builder	10,680	·23	963	·02
Carpenter, joiner	133,675	2·83	22,436	·55
Bricklayer	58,109	1·23	8,988	·22
Mason, pavior	65,841	1·40	11,847	·29
Slater	3,800	·08	603	·01
Plasterer	13,122	·28	2,560	·06
Painter, plumber, glazier	47,169	1·00	9,367	·23
"Others engaged in house construction" ⁴	775	·02	108	·00
Brickmaker	21,707	·46	6,092	·15

¹ Fruit and flower hawker, vendor; seed merchant, seedsman; potato merchant, &c.² Tobacco, snuff, manufacture; distiller, rectifier, &c.³ Shawl manufacture; straw hat, bonnet maker; furrier; clothes dealer, outfitter, &c.⁴ House decorator, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., <i>Sect. C.</i> —continued.				
Thatcher	5,065	·11	822	0·2
Paper stainer	1,230	·03	771	0·2
Paper hanger	1,500	·03	332	0·1
Marble mason	895	·02	183	0·0
Lodging-house keeper	2,720	·06	7	0·0
	331,618	8·10	65,831	1·60
CLASS IV. — <i>Section D. Wood- workers, &c.</i>				
Timber merchant	3,512	·07	281	·01
"Other dealers, workers in timber" ¹	2,213	·05	684	·02
Cork cutter	1,395	·03	318	·01
"Others dealing in bark"	59	·00	13	·00
Sawyer	27,824	·59	2,707	·07
Lath maker	1,377	·03	218	·01
"Other wood-workers"	50	·00	10	·00
Cabinet maker, upholsterer	24,869	·53	5,516	·14
Turner	5,523	·12	1,658	·04
Chair maker	4,714	·10	1,165	·03
Box maker	1,442	·03	412	·01
"Others dealing in wood furniture" ²	3,655	·08	483	·01
Cooper	13,520	·29	2,366	·06
"Other makers of wood utensils" ³ ...	1,347	·03	166	·00
	91,500	1·95	15,997	·41
CLASS IV. — <i>Section E. Metal Workers, &c.</i>				
Ironmonger	6,093	·13	1,570	·04
Blacksmith	75,998	1·61	18,216	·45
Whitesmith	7,615	·16	1,823	·04
Tinman	5,897	·13	1,823	·04
Brazier	3,391	·07	835	·02
Coppersmith	1,211	·03	270	·01
"Other workers, dealers in copper"	309	·01	16	·00
"Other workers, dealers in zinc" ...	27	·00	...	...
	100,541	2·14	24,553	·60
CLASS IV.— <i>Section F. Miscellaneous.</i>				
Tallow chandler	3,954	·03	681	·02
Fellmonger	1,604	·03	234	·01
Skinner	1,327	·03	277	·01
Currier	9,739	·21	1,644	·04
Tanner	6,924	·15	957	·02
"Other workers in leather" ⁴	1,790	·04	428	·01
Dealers in feathers, quills	524	·01	67	·00
Brush and broom maker	6,053	·13	1,484	·04
"Other workers, dealers in hair" ⁵	129	·00	24	·00
Woolstapler	1,642	·03	192	·00
Horse dealer	1,227	·03	101	·00

¹ Wood dealer, agent, &c.² Furniture broker, &c.³ Hoop maker, bender; wine cooper, cask dealer, &c.⁴ Pocket book, card case, maker, &c.⁵ Hair merchant, dealer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., <i>Sect. P.</i> —continued.				
Cattle, sheep, dealer, salesman ...	4,423	·09	145	·00
"Others engaged about animals" ¹ ...	3,375	·07	229	·01
Oil and colourman	1,627	·03	272	·01
French polisher	2,478	·05	601	·01
"Other workers, dealers in oils, gums, &c." ²	1,922	·04	330	·01
Basket maker	6,078	·13	1,293	·03
"Other workers in cane, rush, straw" ³	2,874	·06	3,398	·08
Stationer	3,101	·07	762	·02
"Other paper workers, dealers" ⁴ ...	2,042	·04	663	·02
Publisher, bookseller... ..	5,320	·11	727	·02
"Others engaged about publica- tions" ⁵	1,147	·02	212	·01
"Others employed about pictures and engravings" ⁶	3,082	·07	704	·02
Carver, gilder	3,334	·07	1,017	·03
Employed about carving and figures ⁷	2,268	·05	653	·02
Persons connected with shows, games, and sports ⁸	2,152	·05	577	·01
"Others connected with music" ⁹ ...	1,105	·02	192	·00
Druggist	10,846	·23	3,193	·08
"Others dealing in drugs and sur- gical instruments"	687	·01	102	·00
"Other workers in stone, clay" ¹⁰ ...	14,213	·30	1,658	·04
Coal merchant or dealer	9,741	·21	944	·02
Coal heaver, coal labourer	10,628	·23	1,652	·04
"Other workers in coal" ¹¹	5,782	·12	476	·01
Gasworks' service	4,362	·09	352	·01
Workers, dealers in precious stones...	581	·01	158	·00
Earthenware and glass dealer	2,868	·06	353	·01
Tobacco-pipe makers and others ...	2,707	·06	826	·02
Millwright	6,446	·14	1,159	·03
Auctioneer	3,341	·07	207	·01
Pawnbroker	2,432	·05	1,053	·03
Shopkeeper	12,127	·26	773	·02
Hawker, pedlar	13,983	·30	2,534	·06
"Other general merchants, dealers, and agents" ¹²	12,976	·28	950	·02
"Others, boarding and lodging" ¹³ ...	3,115	·07	112	·00
	198,081	4·20	34,366	·85

¹ Horse breaker ; pig merchant, dealer, &c.² Oil miller, refiner, &c.³ Straw plait manufacturer ; hay and straw dealer, &c.⁴ Bill sticker ; paper ruler, &c.⁵ News agent, vendor, news-room keeper, &c.⁶ Lithographer, lithographic printer ; copperplate printer, &c.⁷ Wood carver ; modeller ; artificial flower maker, &c.⁸ Toy maker, dealer, &c.⁹ Organ builder ; music publisher, seller, &c.¹⁰ Stone cutter, dresser, polisher ; platelayer ; excavator, navvy, &c.¹¹ Coal agent, factor, colliery agent ; coke burner, dealer, &c.¹² General dealer, huckster, costermonger ; marine store dealer ; stock, share, bill broker, &c.¹³ Coffee house, eating house keeper ; proprietor, officer of lunatic asylum, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS V.—Engaged in Commercial Pursuits, &c.				
<i>Section A. Merchants, Clerks, &c.</i>				
Merchant	7,482	·16	365	·01
Banker	1,482	·03	27	·00
Ship agent	1,511	·03	229	·01
Broker... .. .	2,001	·04	219	·01
Agent, factor	3,617	·08	177	·00
Salesman	1,302	·03	128	·00
Accountant	5,321	·11	361	·01
Commercial clerk	28,003	·59	9,526	·23
Commercial traveller... .. .	8,093	·17	265	·01
	58,812	1·24	11,297	·28
CLASS V.—Section B. Engaged in Inland Carriage, &c.				
Engaged in warehousing	10,938	·23	2,598	·06
“Others connected with storage” ...	336	·01	52	·00
Post office	7,356	·16	407	·01
Messenger, porter (not Government)	27,606	·59	61,344	1·51
“Others employed about messages” .	286	·01	125	·00
Road labourer	7,365	·16	567	·01
Toll collector	3,307	·07	168	·00
Coach maker	12,900	·27	2,280	·06
“Others connected with carriage making”	177	·00	33	·00
Saddler	12,594	·27	2,291	·06
Whip maker	766	·02	175	·00
“Other harness makers”	229	·00	26	·00
Wheelwright	23,495	·50	4,527	·11
Coach, cab owner	2,020	·04	12	·00
Livery-stable keeper	1,126	·02	33	·00
Groom, horsekeeper, jockey	22,987	·49	4,421	·11
Coachman (not domestic servant), guard, postboy	14,300	·30	447	·01
Carman, carrier, carter, drayman ...	38,200	·81	5,510	·14
Omnibus, owner, conductor, driver...	2,907	·06	253	·01
“Others engaged in road conveyance” ¹	3,556	·08	133	·00
Railway labourer	26,662	·57	2,327	·06
Railway engine driver, stoker	6,146	·13	514	·01
“Others engaged in railway traffic” ²	16,651	·35	1,870	·05
Boat, barge builder	2,378	·05	534	·01
Canal service	2,308	·05	185	·00
Boat and bargeman	28,235	·60	4,382	·11
“Others connected with inland navigation” ³	1,585	·03	165	·00
	276,416	5·87	95,379	2·33

¹ Cabman, &c.² Railway officer, clerk, station master; railway porter, gatekeeper; railway police, &c.³ Lighterman, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
<i>CLASS V.—Section C. Engaged in Sea Navigation, &c.</i>				
Shipwright, shipbuilder	13,513	·35	3,951	·10
“Others engaged in fitting ships” ¹ ...	2,825	·06	612	·02
Ropemaker... ..	7,794	·17	3,829	·09
Sailcloth manufacture	2,742	·06	763	·02
“Other workers, dealers in hemp” ²	3,760	·08	956	·02
Shipowner	1,526	·03	14	·00
Seaman	64,097	1·36	10,814	·27
Pilot	2,400	·05	165	·00
“Others connected with sea navigation” ³	17,919	·38	1,510	·04
	119,576	2·54	22,614	·56
<i>CLASS VI.—Menial Occupations.</i>				
Domestic servant, general	51,889	1·10	22,434	·55
„ coachman	6,948	·15	82	·00
„ groom... ..	10,864	·23	4,393	·11
„ gardener	4,181	·09	359	·01
„ inn servant... ..	16,929	·36	6,516	·16
Hair dresser	9,261	·20	1,663	·04
Chimney sweeper	4,146	·09	2,045	·05
Vermey destroyer	1,611	·03	121	·00
	105,829	2·25	37,613	·92
<i>CLASS VII.—Professional Occupations, &c.</i>				
Clergyman	17,320	·37	...	...
Protestant minister	6,405	·14	...	...
Priests and other religious teachers...	2,253	·05	38	·00
Parish clerk	2,350	·05	8	·00
“Other church officers”	1,637	·03	151	·00
Physician	1,771	·04	...	...
Surgeon	13,470	·29	...	...
“Other medical men”	2,228	·05	1,721	·04
Farrier, veterinary surgeon	5,581	·12	525	·01
Author	397	·01	7	·00
Editor, writer	1,032	·02	68	·00
“Others engaged in literature” ⁴ ...	1,013	·02	45	·00
Schoolmaster	17,664	·37	1,665	·04
Music master	2,665	·06	162	·00
“Other teachers”	4,771	·10	1,042	·03
Scientific persons	397	·01	21	·00
Civil engineer	2,315	·05	262	·01
Pattern designer	1,314	·03	269	·01
“Other designers and draughtsmen”	450	·01	114	·00
Painter (artist)	4,171	·09	339	·01
“Others engaged in fine arts” ⁵ ...	562	·01	73	·00

¹ Block, oar, mast maker ; ship rigger, &c.² Canvas maker, dealer ; sail maker ; mat maker, &c.³ Harbour, dock service, dock labourer ; wharfinger, &c.⁴ Fellow of college, graduate of university, &c.⁵ Sculptor, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Males aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Males under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS VII.—continued.				
Musician (not teacher)	4,361	·09	887	·02
Actor	1,119	·02	99	·00
“Others engaged about theatres” ...	98	·00	2	·00
	95,344	2·03	7,498	·17
CLASS VIII.—Governmental Occupations.				
Section A. Maintaining Internal Order, &c.				
Barrister	2,816	·06	...	...
Solicitor	11,350	·24	...	...
Other lawyers	1,221	·03	442	·01
Law clerk	9,714	·21	4,299	·11
Law court officers and law stationers	2,025	·04	311	·01
Police	16,334	·35	58	·00
Union relieving officer	1,327	·03	7	·00
Officer of charitable institution ...	586	·01	29	·00
“ local board	1,309	·03	27	·00
Other local officers ¹	7,069	·15	81	·00
Customs	8,627	·18	81	·00
Inland revenue	4,867	·10	22	·00
	67,245	1·43	5,357	·13
CLASS VIII.—Section B. Engaged in Defence, &c.				
Army officer	3,772	·08	171	·00
Army half-pay officer	1,364	·03	1	·00
Soldier	31,597	·67	4,920	·12
Chelsea pensioner	18,707	·40	8	·00
Navy officer	2,587	·05	142	·00
Navy half-pay officer	1,490	·03	1	·00
Seaman, R.N.	5,016	·11	1,701	·04
Greenwich pensioner	7,616	·16	3	·00
Marine	5,945	·13	360	·01
“Others engaged in defence”	404	·01	13	·00
“Other Government officers” ² ...	12,980	·28	573	·01
	91,478	1·95	7,893	·18
Unclassified.				
Labourer (branch undefined)	274,079	5·81	50,515	1·24
Mechanic, manufacturer, shopman (branch undefined)	7,892	·17	4,710	·12
Others of indefinite occupations ...	803	·02	967	·02
Gentleman, independent	10,274	·22	243	·01
Annuitant	20,382	·43	312	·01
Others of independent means	45	·00	...	...
Dependent on relatives	1,531	·03	81	·00
Person of no stated occupation living on alms	1,861	·04	66	·00
Pauper of no stated occupation ...	19,053	·40	11,300	·28
Lunatic , ,	3,106	·07	315	·01

¹ Magistrate; prison officer, &c.² Artificers and labourers in the dockyards; messengers and workmen employed by Government; civil servants, not in Post office or Revenue departments, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sec. A.</i> —continued.				
Fustian manufacture	1,455	·03	751	·02
Muslin embroiderer	47	·00	13	·00
Flax, linen manufacture	6,458	·13	6,761	·17
Thread manufacture	368	·01	474	·01
Weaver (material not stated)	2,548	·05	1,201	·03
Lace manufacture	32,230	·63	20,109	·50
“Other workers in flax, cotton” ¹ ...	1,765	·03	889	·02
Woollen cloth manufacture	26,900	·53	18,519	·46
Worsted manufacture	25,542	·50	25,677	·63
Stuff manufacture	2,950	·06	1,169	·03
“Other workers, dealers in wool” ² ...	3,629	·07	1,840	·05
Silk manufacture	42,501	·83	25,841	·64
Ribbon manufacture	3,902	·08	1,259	·03
Fancy goods manufacture	959	·02	683	·02
Embroiderer	1,697	·03	814	·02
“Other workers, dealers in silk” ³ ...	2,307	·05	827	·02
Shawl manufacture	190	·00	102	·00
Hose, stocking manufacture	17,369	·34	7,955	·20
Calico, cotton printer	452	·01	700	·02
Dyer, scourer, calenderer	554	·01	89	·00
Wood tool makers	332	·01	130	·00
	285,139	5·59	199,863	4·95
CLASS III. — <i>Section B. Metallic Manufactures.</i>				
Nail manufacture	6,602	·13	3,373	·08
Needle manufacture	1,209	·02	734	·02
“Other workers, dealers in iron, steel” ⁴	3,698	·07	2,510	·06
Pin manufacture	528	·01	327	·01
Button maker	2,275	·04	1,675	·04
“Other workers, dealers in brass and mixed metals” ⁵	2,140	·04	1,345	·03
“Other workers, dealers in copper” ⁶ ...	34	·00	25	·00
Workers, dealers in zinc	8	·00	...	...
Workers, dealers in gold and silver ...	826	·02	666	·02
Philosophical instrument makers, dealers	323	·01	134	·00
Medallists, die-sinkers	8	·00	5	·00
Engaged in manufacture of arms ...	186	·00	46	·00
Machine makers, dealers	294	·01	203	·01
	18,136	·35	11,048	·27
CLASS III. — <i>Section C. Other Manufactures.</i>				
Earthenware manufacture	5,580	·11	5,125	·12
Glass makers, workers	606	·01	382	·01
Paper manufacture	3,185	·06	1,501	·04

¹ Muslin manufacture, &c.² Flannel manufacture ; carpet, rug manufacture, &c.³ Trimming maker ; silk glove maker, &c.⁴ Steel pen maker ; screw cutter, maker, &c.⁵ Japanner, lacquerer ; burnisher, &c.⁶ Copper manufacture, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS III., <i>Sec. C.</i> —continued.				
“Others engaged about publications” ¹	2,520	·05	1,406	·03
Engaged in manufacture of chemicals	547	·01	244	·01
Dealers in grease, bones, &c. ² ...	581	·01	221	·01
“Other workers, dealers in hair” ³ ...	769	·02	834	·02
Glover (material not stated) ...	16,450	·32	8,828	·22
Hatter	2,402	·05	958	·02
Straw plait manufacture	14,425	·28	13,037	·32
Artificial flower maker	1,516	·03	1,405	·03
	48,581	·95	33,941	·83
CLASS IV. — <i>Employed in Retail Trade, &c.</i>				
<i>Section A. Food, Drink, &c., Providers.</i>				
Cowkeeper, milkseller	3,389	·07	263	·01
Butcher	1,562	·03	54	·00
“Butcher’s wife”	24,207	·47	138	·00
Fishmonger	1,678	·03	261	·01
“Others dealing in animal food” ⁴ ...	2,645	·05	115	·00
Greengrocer	4,400	·09	340	·01
Miller	514	·01	20	·00
Baker	5,827	·11	306	·01
Confectioner	3,947	·08	514	·01
“Others dealing in vegetable food” ⁵	1,776	·03	239	·01
Innkeeper	5,370	·11	25	·00
“Innkeeper’s wife”	16,021	·31	20	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper	8,186	·16	89	·00
Licensed victualler, beershop keeper’s “wife”	24,962	·49	55	·00
Wine and spirit merchant	301	·01	15	·00
Grocer	12,725	·25	705	·02
Tobacconist	763	·01	72	·00
“Others dealing in drinks, stimu- lants” ⁶	1,062	·02	180	·00
Water providers, dealers	41	·00	2	·00
	119,376	2·33	3,413	·08
CLASS IV.— <i>Section B. Clothing, &c., Providers.</i>				
Draper	4,827	·09	1,307	·03
Hosier, haberdasher	1,835	·04	672	·02
Clothier	209	·00	30	·00
Tailor	13,461	·26	3,783	·09
Milliner	177,010	3·47	57,330	1·42
Seamstress	49,714	·97	9,689	·24
Stay maker	9,122	·18	2,150	·05
Cap maker	2,777	·05	1,380	·03
Bonnet maker	5,105	·10	1,505	·04
Straw hat and bonnet maker	14,566	·29	4,514	·11
Furrier	1,460	·03	446	·01
Umbrella, parasol, stick maker ...	1,205	·02	496	·01

¹ Bookbinders, &c.² Comb maker; tallow chandler, &c.³ Hair, bristle manufacture, &c.⁴ Provision dealer, curer, &c.⁵ Fruit, flower, hawker, vendor, &c.⁶ Brewer, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., <i>Sec. B.</i> —continued.				
Shoemaker	21,049	·41	8,203	·20
Shoemaker's "wife"	80,486	1·58	551	·01
Knitter	1,767	·03	761	·02
Washerwoman, mangler, laundry keeper	125,124	2·45	8,352	·21
Rag gatherer, cutter, dealer	712	·01	172	·00
"Others providing dress" ¹	5,223	·10	1,800	·04
	515,652	10·08	103,141	2·53
CLASS IV.— <i>Section C. Engaged in House Construction, &c.</i>				
House proprietor	18,061	·35	65	·00
Builders, house decorators	709	·01	18	·00
Workers, dealers in stone, lime, clay ²	1,001	·02	1,051	·03
Lodging house keeper	14,843	·29	50	·00
	34,614	·67	1,184	·03
CLASS IV. — <i>Section D. Wood workers, &c.</i>				
Timber dealers, workers	299	·01	155	·00
Workers, dealers in bark	83	·00	17	·00
Workers in wood	22	·00	2	·00
Cabinet maker, upholsterer	3,861	·08	403	·01
Others dealing in wood furniture ...	1,551	·03	725	·02
Dealers in wood utensils	99	·00	7	·00
	5,915	·12	1,309	·03
CLASS IV. — <i>Section E. Metal Workers, &c.</i>				
Blacksmith	547	·01	14	·00
CLASS IV.— <i>Section F. Miscellaneous.</i>				
Dealers, workers in leather	408	·01	83	·00
Dealers in feathers, quills	318	·01	60	·00
Brush, broom maker	1,313	·03	543	·01
Dealers in oils, gums ³	642	·01	337	·01
"Others working in cane, rush, straw" ⁴	856	·02	204	·01
Stationer	893	·02	168	·00
"Other paper workers, dealers" ⁵ ...	1,125	·02	1,045	·03
Bookseller	737	·01	121	·00
Employed about pictures and en- gravings	245	·00	82	·00
"Others employed about carving and figures" ⁶	112	·00	112	·00
Toy maker, dealer	638	·01	154	·00
"Others connected with shows, games"	152	·00	57	·00
Druggist	257	·01	11	·00

¹ Clothes dealer, outfitter, &c.³ French polisher, &c.⁵ Paper box maker, &c.² Brickmaker, dealer, &c.⁴ Basket maker, &c.⁶ Artist in hair, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS IV., <i>Sec. F.</i> —continued.				
Others dealing in drugs	204	·00	32	·00
Coal labourer	447	·01	278	·01
“Other dealers, workers in coal” ¹ ...	835	·02	94	·00
Workers, dealers in precious stones	79	·00	47	·00
Earthenware and glass dealer	1,212	·02	172	·00
Tobacco-pipe makers and others ...	680	·01	212	·01
Shopkeeper	13,585	·27	441	·01
Shopkeeper’s “wife”	5,835	·11	25	·00
Hawker, pedlar	7,743	·15	1,457	·04
“Other general dealers and agents” ²	2,660	·05	220	·01
“Others boarding and lodging” ³ ...	1,607	·03	50	·00
	42,583	·82	6,035	·14
CLASS V. — <i>Engaged in Commercial Pursuits, &c.</i>				
<i>Section A. Merchants, Clerks, &c.</i>				
Merchant	30	·00	...	...
CLASS V. — <i>Section B. Engaged in Inland Carriage, &c.</i>				
Engaged in warehousing	1,713	·03	1,195	·03
Post-office	1,059	·02	59	·00
Employed about messages	515	·01	3,055	·08
Toll collector	1,282	·03	50	·00
Carrier, carter	629	·01	10	·00
“Others engaged in road conveyance”	162	·00	1	·00
Carriage makers, dealers	165	·00	19	·00
Harness makers, dealers	531	·01	187	·00
Implement makers, dealers ⁴	107	·00	2	·00
Railway attendants	51	·00	4	·00
In and connected with barges	2,066	·04	437	·01
	8,280	·15	5,619	·12
CLASS V. — <i>Section C. Engaged in Sea Navigation, &c.</i>				
Ship, boat, barge builders	27	·00	...	...
Hemp manufacture	412	·01	117	·00
Rope, cordmaker	1,147	·02	378	·01
Other workers in hemp ⁵	2,011	·04	753	·02
Owners and others connected with ships	329	·01	8	·00
	3,926	·08	1,256	·03
CLASS VI.— <i>Menial Occupations.</i>				
Domestic servant—General	339,627	6·66	235,535	5·82
“ ” Housekeeper	45,792	·90	856	·02
“ ” Cook	42,224	·83	1,785	·04

¹ Coal merchant, dealer, &c.² General dealer, huckster, costermonger, &c.³ Coffee house, eating house keeper, &c.⁴ Wheelwright, &c.⁵ Net maker, &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females under 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
CLASS VI.—continued.				
Domestic servant—Housemaid ...	37,385	·73	12,500	·31
„ „ Nurse ...	18,945	·37	16,992	·42
„ „ Inn servant ...	18,788	·37	13,114	·32
Nurse (not domestic servant) ...	23,751	·47	...	...
Midwife ...	2,024	·04	...	...
Charwoman ...	52,232	1·02	1,460	·04
	580,768	11·39	232,242	6·97
CLASS VII.— <i>Professional Occupations, &c.</i>				
Church officers ¹ ...	856	·02	8	·00
Engaged in literature ...	106	·00	3	·00
Music mistress ...	1,988	·04	308	·01
School mistress ...	36,085	·71	3,534	·09
Governess ...	17,653	·35	2,405	·06
Other teachers ...	3,545	·07	1,391	·03
Scientific persons ...	21	·00	3	·00
Designers ...	23	·00	8	·00
Engaged in fine arts ² ...	468	·01	59	·00
Musicians, musical instrument makers	674	·01	153	·00
Actors and others about theatres ...	555	·01	162	·00
	61,974	1·22	8,039	·19
CLASS VIII.— <i>Governmental Occupations.</i>				
<i>Section A. Maintaining Internal Order, &c.</i>				
The Queen ...	1	·00	...	...
Law-court officers ...	12	·00	1	·00
“Others employed by government”	119	·00	4	·00
Employed by local government ...	991	·02	12	·00
Officer of charitable institution ...	770	·02	28	·00
	1,893	·04	45	·00
<i>Unclassified.</i>				
Labourer (branch undefined) ...	5,785	·11	1,395	·03
Shopwoman (branch undefined) ...	1,609	·03	639	·02
Other persons of indefinite occupations	54	·00	100	·00
Gentlewoman, independent ...	14,484	·28	332	·01
Capitalist ...	94	·00	...	...
Annuitant ...	102,607	2·01	1,268	·03
Others of independent means ...	87	·00	37	·00
Dependent on relatives ...	13,881	·27	103	·00
Person of no stated occupation living on alms ...	6,154	·12	130	·00
Pauper of no stated occupation ...	39,058	·77	10,845	·27
Lunatic of no stated occupation ...	4,307	·08	221	·01
Others supported by the community	145	·00	33	·00
Prisoner of no stated occupation ...	599	·01	310	·01
Others of criminal class ...	477	·01	146	·00
Vagrant and others in barns, &c. ...	4,186	·08	2,261	·06

¹ Pew opener, &c.² Painter (artist), &c.

OCCUPATIONS.	Females aged 20 years and upwards employed.	Per cent. on total number.	Females un- der 20 years of age employed.	Per cent. on total number.
UNCLASSIFIED—continued.				
Wife (of no specified occupation) ...	2,262,120	44·36	11,929	·37
Widow (of no specified occupation)...	233,285	4·57	77	·00
Daughter, grand-daughter, sister, niece (not otherwise returned) ...	262,864	5·15	2,095,283	51·78
Scholar under tuition at home ...	155	·00	30,216	·75
Scholar under tuition at school ...	749	·01	1,095,976	27·08
Persons of no stated occupation or condition	62,795	1·23	29,683	·73
	3,015,495	59·09	3,283,989	81·15

TABLE II.¹—REGISTRATION COUNTIES.—*Males aged Twenty Years and upwards, included in each Class, with the Total Number of Adult Males, and also the Area in Square Miles.*

Registration Counties.	Area, Square miles.	Population, Males aged 20 years and upwards.	Males aged Twenty Years and upwards.								Unclassified.
			Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manuf.	Class IV. Trading.	Class V. Commer.	Class VI. Mental.	Class VII. Profess.	Class VIII. Govern.	
NORTHERN: ¹											
Northumberland	1,952	80,462	18,572	9,181	6,122	24,415	10,997	1,128	1,467	2,236	6,344
Durham	1,178	108,071	14,842	23,547	10,944	28,581	18,210	971	1,674	1,431	7,871
Cumberland	1,565	51,407	18,192	4,444	5,765	13,281	4,536	571	961	837	2,820
Westmoreland	702	15,720	7,213	322	1,586	4,141	674	256	355	176	997
York—North Riding	1,931	52,246	25,169	1,672	1,835	14,795	3,663	961	1,125	706	2,320
" East Riding	1,142	68,674	21,839	67	3,418	23,079	10,104	1,323	1,466	2,287	5,091
" West Riding	2,637	352,293	55,830	18,266	129,063	94,548	21,780	3,456	5,108	4,298	19,944
Lancaster	2,061	539,075	57,854	22,839	164,379	145,938	70,862	6,063	8,159	12,411	50,570
Chester	1,083	110,100	27,979	3,384	21,374	29,774	11,324	1,473	1,837	2,185	10,770
MIDLAND:											
Derby	873	69,355	16,771	7,236	14,005	18,360	4,035	946	1,056	818	6,128
Nottingham	937	77,637	21,397	2,789	19,290	20,774	4,779	1,292	1,267	1,275	4,774
Leicester	831	61,560	18,457	1,418	15,175	16,116	3,408	1,360	1,093	934	3,599
Stafford	1,179	169,012	29,323	23,717	40,768	43,076	10,037	2,301	2,359	2,147	15,284
Warwick	959	127,716	24,527	1,213	31,677	41,628	10,278	3,132	2,349	2,482	10,430
Worcester	678	68,147	18,023	2,096	14,177	18,367	4,507	1,875	1,246	1,218	6,638
WESTERN:											
Salop	1,413	66,782	28,387	4,891	3,252	17,140	3,594	1,735	1,370	1,069	5,344
Hereford	665	28,061	15,213	261	392	7,394	1,116	731	527	461	1,966
North Wales	3,090	106,435	45,857	13,420	4,996	28,345	6,696	1,332	1,822	1,110	7,857
South Wales	4,401	159,657	50,024	22,175	12,723	36,791	11,834	1,690	2,678	3,742	18,900
Monmouth	676	51,544	10,674	11,026	6,656	11,520	3,362	669	750	847	6,040
SOUTH WESTERN:											
Gloucester	1,119	107,320	29,017	2,041	7,728	35,780	10,840	2,875	2,622	3,050	13,367
Wilts	1,216	62,049	29,652	272	3,909	15,843	2,847	1,422	1,147	1,432	5,525
Somerset	1,578	113,816	42,198	4,153	5,430	35,584	6,982	2,909	2,636	2,608	11,316

EASTERN :		2,718	106,870	54,341	134	1,725	28,030	9,018	2,087	2,078	1,433	8,024
Lincoln	..	168	6,599	3,305	14	49	1,632	438	251	156	73	621
Rutland	..	988	57,482	24,219	29	1,409	20,203	3,524	1,108	1,107	1,556	4,327
Northampton	..	2,032	113,437	50,596	95	4,652	34,243	8,819	2,220	2,187	2,638	7,987
Norfolk	..	1,454	87,250	44,551	47	2,180	23,836	5,625	1,839	1,685	1,950	5,537
Suffolk	..	1,536	91,567	44,542	32	2,293	23,145	6,673	2,203	1,765	2,012	8,962
Essex	..	893	50,138	25,005	21	630	12,925	3,103	1,125	1,094	792	5,443
Cambridge	..	321	15,449	8,334	..	170	4,208	983	267	293	223	971
Huntingdon	..											
SOUTH MIDLAND :		477	31,534	16,155	9	353	9,256	1,572	597	544	420	2,628
Bedford	..	669	45,084	21,379	20	880	12,398	3,084	1,274	845	695	4,409
Hertford	..	276	39,348	11,214	19	1,028	13,110	3,669	1,825	1,556	1,556	5,771
Middlesex	..	629	36,718	17,746	3	789	10,746	1,828	911	734	524	3,437
Buckingham	..	749	45,851	20,794	42	1,518	12,888	2,826	1,665	1,142	600	4,376
Oxford	..	882	53,195	23,531	11	936	15,150	3,553	1,829	1,163	2,092	5,130
Berks	..	744	53,936	21,145	81	1,259	15,901	3,951	2,632	1,382	1,820	5,765
Surrey	..	122	632,545	14,517	174	66,878	277,709	107,248	29,089	20,779	45,004	71,147
London	..											
SOUTHERN :		1,584	120,804	46,771	345	2,904	35,448	12,789	3,323	2,626	13,390	12,208
Kent	..	1,484	87,898	36,677	65	1,234	27,034	8,064	3,081	2,101	2,713	6,929
Sussex	..	1,658	100,598	34,935	69	2,179	30,601	10,581	3,067	2,164	14,990	11,012
Hants	..	962	45,026	19,324	573	839	13,087	3,492	1,168	880	1,419	4,244
Dorset	..	2,671	145,336	54,477	2,748	4,416	44,099	11,455	2,937	3,161	10,734	11,309
Devon	..	1,377	85,209	27,862	21,097	1,903	19,985	6,244	860	1,288	2,329	3,641
Cornwall	..											
England and Wales		58,320	4,717,013	1,248,430	206,058	624,888	1,406,064	454,804	105,829	95,344	158,723	416,873

¹ It may be necessary to state that the groups of counties here indicated are not those made use of in the Census, and are, in fact, only made use of here because it is desirable, for the convenience of the reader, that some system of subdivision should be adopted. This Table may be read thus : In the registration county of Northumberland, the area of which is 1952 square miles, there were, in 1851, 80,462 male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards. Of these, 18,572 belonged to the first, or agricultural class ; 9181 to the second, or mining class ; 6122 to the third, or manufacturing class ; 24,415 to the fourth, or trading class ; 10,997 to the fifth, or commercial class ; 1128 to the sixth, or menial class ; 1467 to the seventh, or professional class ; and 2236 to the eighth, or Governmental class ; while 6344 belonged to those occupations or headings which have not been classified.

TABLE III.¹

Centesimal Proportion of the Male Inhabitants of each Registration County aged Twenty Years and upwards included in each Class.

Registration Counties.	CLASSES.								
	I. Agricultural.	II. Mining.	III. Manufacturing.	IV. Trading.	V. Commercial.	VI. Menial.	VII. Professional.	VIII. Governmental.	Unclassified.
NORTHERN :									
Northumberland	23·1	11·4	7·6	30·3	13·7	1·4	1·8	2·8	7·9
Durham	13·7	21·8	10·1	26·4	16·9	·9	1·5	1·3	7·3
Cumberland ...	35·4	8·6	11·2	25·8	8·8	1·1	1·9	1·6	5·5
Westmoreland .	45·9	2·0	10·1	26·3	4·3	1·6	2·3	1·1	6·3
York, N. Riding	48·2	3·2	3·5	28·3	7·0	1·8	2·2	1·4	4·4
„ E. Riding	31·8	·1	5·0	33·6	14·7	1·9	2·1	3·3	7·4
„ W. Riding	15·8	5·2	36·6	26·8	6·2	1·0	1·4	1·2	5·7
Lancaster	10·7	4·2	30·5	27·1	13·1	1·1	1·5	2·3	9·4
Chester	25·4	3·1	19·4	27·0	10·3	1·3	1·7	2·0	9·8
MIDLAND :									
Derby	24·2	10·4	20·2	26·5	5·8	1·4	1·5	1·2	8·8
Nottingham ...	27·6	3·6	24·8	26·8	6·2	1·7	1·6	1·6	6·1
Leicester	30·0	2·3	24·7	26·2	5·5	2·0	1·8	1·5	5·8
Stafford	17·8	14·0	24·1	25·5	5·9	1·4	1·4	1·3	9·0
Warwick	19·2	·9	24·8	32·6	8·0	2·5	1·8	1·9	8·2
Worcester	26·4	3·1	20·8	27·0	6·6	2·8	1·8	1·8	9·7
WESTERN :									
Salop	42·5	7·3	4·9	25·7	5·4	2·6	2·1	1·6	8·0
Hereford	54·2	·9	1·4	26·3	4·0	2·6	1·9	1·6	7·0
N. Wales	43·1	12·6	4·7	21·9	6·3	1·3	1·7	1·0	7·4
S. Wales	31·3	13·9	8·0	23·0	7·4	1·1	1·7	2·3	11·3
Monmouth	20·7	21·4	12·9	22·3	6·5	1·3	1·5	1·6	11·7
SOUTH WESTERN :									
Gloucester	27·0	1·9	7·2	33·3	10·1	2·7	2·4	2·8	12·5
Wilts	47·8	·4	6·3	25·5	4·6	2·3	1·8	2·3	8·9
Somerset	37·1	3·6	4·8	31·3	6·1	2·6	2·3	2·3	9·9
EASTERN :									
Lincoln	50·8	·1	1·6	26·2	8·4	2·0	1·9	1·3	7·5
Rutland	50·1	·2	·7	25·6	6·6	3·8	2·4	1·1	9·4
Northampton ...	42·1	·1	2·5	35·1	6·1	1·9	1·9	2·7	7·5
Norfolk	44·6	·1	4·1	30·2	7·8	2·0	1·9	2·3	7·0
Suffolk	51·1	·1	2·5	27·3	6·4	2·1	1·9	2·2	6·3
Essex	48·6	·0	2·5	25·3	7·3	2·4	1·9	2·2	9·8
Cambridge	49·9	·0	1·3	25·8	6·2	2·2	2·2	1·6	10·9
Huntingdon	53·9	·0	1·1	27·2	6·4	1·7	1·9	1·4	6·3

¹ This table may be read thus: Out of every 1000 males aged 20 years and upwards in the county of Northumberland, 231 (on an average) belong to the first or agricultural class, 114 to the second or mining class, 76 to the third or manufacturing class, &c.

Registration Counties.	CLASSES.								
	I. Agricultural.	II. Mining.	III. Manufacturing.	IV. Trading.	V. Commercial.	VI. Menial.	VII. Professional.	VIII. Governmental.	Unclassified.
SOUTH MIDLAND :									
Bedford	51·2	·0	1·1	29·4	5·0	1·9	1·7	1·3	8·3
Hertford	47·4	·0	2·0	27·7	6·8	2·8	1·9	1·5	9·8
Middlesex	28·5	·0	2·6	33·3	9·3	4·6	2·9	4·0	14·7
Bucks	48·3	·0	2·1	29·3	5·0	2·5	2·0	1·4	9·4
Oxford	45·4	·1	3·3	28·1	6·2	3·6	2·5	1·3	9·5
Berks	44·2	·0	1·8	28·5	6·3	3·4	2·2	3·9	9·6
Surrey	39·2	·2	2·3	29·5	7·3	4·9	2·6	3·4	10·7
London	2·3	·0	10·6	43·9	17·0	4·6	3·3	7·1	11·2
SOUTHERN :									
Kent	36·0	·3	2·2	27·3	9·9	2·6	2·0	10·3	9·4
Sussex	41·7	·1	1·4	30·8	9·2	3·5	2·4	3·1	7·9
Hants	31·9	·1	2·0	27·9	9·7	2·8	2·0	13·7	10·0
Dorset	42·9	1·3	1·9	29·1	7·8	2·6	2·0	3·1	9·4
Devon	37·5	1·9	3·0	30·3	7·9	2·0	2·2	7·4	7·8
Cornwall	32·7	24·8	2·2	23·5	7·3	1·0	1·5	2·7	4·3
England & Wales	26·5	4·4	13·2	29·9	9·6	2·2	2·0	3·4	8·8

TABLE IV. 1.—*Number of Males aged Twenty Years and upwards, included in each Section of Class IV., with the Proportion per cent. on the whole Number of Males aged Twenty Years and upwards in each Section, for each County.*

Registration Counties,	Number of Males aged twenty years and upwards.						Per cent. on total No. of Males aged 20 yrs. & upwards.					
	Section A.		Section B.		Section C.		Section D.		Section E.		Section F.	
	Food.	Dress.	Houses.	Wood.	Metal.	Miscel.	Food.	Dress.	Houses.	Wood.	Metal.	Miscel.
NORTHERN :												
Northumberland	4,698	5,668	6,559	1,449	2,744	3,297	5.8	7.0	8.2	1.8	3.4	4.1
Durham	5,659	6,251	7,548	1,795	2,976	4,352	5.2	5.8	7.0	1.7	2.8	4.0
Cumberland	2,739	3,261	3,961	733	1,215	1,439	5.3	6.2	7.7	1.4	2.4	2.8
Westmoreland	903	986	1,204	278	331	439	5.7	6.3	7.6	1.8	2.1	2.8
York, North Riding	3,131	4,120	3,986	503	1,342	1,713	6.0	7.9	7.6	1.0	2.6	3.3
" East Riding	5,523	5,569	5,368	1,448	1,588	3,583	8.0	8.1	7.8	2.1	2.3	5.2
West Riding	18,686	25,945	24,909	4,131	6,621	14,256	5.3	7.4	7.1	1.2	1.9	4.0
Lancaster	30,727	32,318	40,293	10,215	10,784	21,601	5.7	6.0	7.5	1.9	2.0	4.0
Chester	6,301	7,449	8,439	1,765	2,059	3,761	5.7	6.8	7.7	1.6	1.9	3.4
MIDLAND :												
Derby	3,912	4,432	4,847	965	1,444	2,760	5.6	6.4	7.0	1.4	2.1	4.0
Nottingham	5,169	5,666	4,590	1,101	1,456	2,792	6.7	7.3	5.9	1.4	1.9	3.6
Leicester	4,265	4,260	3,732	756	1,005	2,098	6.9	6.9	6.1	1.2	1.6	3.4
Stafford	9,637	10,480	11,078	2,481	4,891	4,809	5.7	6.2	6.6	1.5	2.7	2.8
Warwick	9,180	9,072	8,872	3,232	3,079	6,193	7.2	7.1	8.5	2.5	2.4	4.8
Worcester	4,026	3,945	4,990	1,126	1,727	2,553	5.9	5.8	7.3	1.7	2.5	3.7
WESTERN :												
Salop	3,785	4,423	4,338	1,184	1,790	1,620	5.7	6.6	6.5	1.8	2.7	2.4
Hereford	1,316	1,665	2,473	701	651	588	4.7	5.9	8.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
North Wales	4,501	6,408	6,278	1,201	2,108	2,849	4.2	6.0	5.9	1.1	2.0	2.7
South Wales	6,202	9,328	11,173	2,318	3,670	4,100	3.9	5.8	7.0	1.5	2.3	2.6
Monmouth	2,224	2,705	3,277	853	1,109	1,352	4.3	5.2	6.4	1.7	2.2	2.6
SOUTH WESTERN :												
Gloucester	8,094	7,687	10,631	2,906	2,118	4,344	7.5	7.2	9.9	2.7	2.0	4.0
Wilts	3,636	3,292	4,924	1,032	1,232	1,727	5.9	5.3	7.9	1.7	2.0	2.8
Somerset	7,783	7,491	11,233	2,288	2,472	4,314	6.8	6.6	9.9	2.0	2.2	3.8

EASTERN :		6,770	6,344	7,879	1,047	2,358	3,632	6.3	5.9	7.4	1.0	2.2	3.4
Lincoln	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rutland	...	430	375	500	76	126	185	6.5	5.7	7.6	1.2	1.9	2.8
Northampton	...	3,837	8,772	3,894	914	1,008	1,778	6.7	15.3	6.8	1.6	1.8	3.1
Norfolk	...	8,103	8,319	8,693	1,779	2,660	4,689	7.1	7.3	7.7	1.6	2.3	4.1
Suffolk	...	5,850	5,223	6,781	1,261	2,035	2,686	6.7	6.0	7.8	1.4	2.3	3.1
Essex	...	6,576	4,328	1,116	1,772	1,772	2,818	7.2	4.7	7.1	1.2	1.8	3.1
Cambridge	...	3,651	2,906	3,455	541	911	1,461	7.3	5.8	6.9	1.1	1.8	2.9
Huntingdon	...	1,229	914	1,176	144	283	462	8.0	5.9	7.6	.9	1.8	3.0
SOUTH MIDLAND :													
Bedford	...	2,294	2,199	2,314	402	578	1,469	7.3	7.0	7.3	1.3	1.8	4.7
Hertford	...	3,728	2,153	3,635	642	871	1,469	8.3	4.8	8.1	1.4	1.9	3.3
Middlesex	...	3,748	1,995	4,276	609	745	1,737	9.5	5.1	10.9	1.5	1.9	4.4
Buckingham	...	2,764	1,991	2,490	1,673	628	1,200	7.5	5.4	6.8	4.6	1.7	3.3
Oxford	...	3,410	2,747	3,641	833	825	1,432	7.4	6.0	7.9	1.8	1.8	3.1
Berks	...	4,127	2,941	4,261	1,016	1,132	1,673	7.8	5.5	8.0	1.9	2.1	3.1
Surrey	...	4,187	2,614	5,268	929	1,094	1,809	7.8	4.8	9.9	1.7	2.0	3.4
London	...	59,743	61,454	66,470	23,357	11,417	55,268	9.4	9.7	10.5	3.7	1.8	8.7
SOUTHERN :													
Kent	...	9,934	6,821	10,377	2,006	2,458	3,852	7.7	5.3	8.0	1.5	1.9	3.0
Sussex	...	6,581	5,023	8,903	1,871	1,926	2,730	7.5	5.7	10.1	2.1	2.2	3.1
Hants	...	7,559	6,137	9,154	2,333	2,402	3,016	6.9	5.6	8.4	2.1	2.2	2.8
Dorset	...	2,673	2,860	4,313	824	1,045	1,372	5.9	6.3	9.6	1.8	2.3	3.0
Devon	...	8,370	10,163	14,872	2,713	3,630	4,351	5.8	7.0	10.2	1.9	2.5	3.0
Cornwall	...	3,603	4,415	6,028	953	2,525	2,461	4.2	5.2	7.1	1.1	3.0	2.9
England and Wales	...	311,264	323,060	381,618	91,500	100,541	198,081	6.6	6.9	8.1	2.0	2.1	4.2

¹ This Table may be read thus : The number of males aged twenty years and upwards, which in the registration county of Northumberland belonged to the fourth class of occupations, was thus divided among the several sections of that class—4698 belonged to Section A (food, drink, &c., providers) ; 5668 to Section B (clothing, &c., providers) ; 6559 to Section C (engaged in house construction, &c.) ; 1449 to Section D (wood workers, &c.) ; 2744 to Section E (metal workers, &c.) ; and 3297 to Section F (miscellaneous). The per-centage on the total number of male inhabitants aged twenty years and upwards, included in Section A, was 5.8 ; in Section B, 7.0 ; and so on.

TABLE V.—*Density of Adult Male Population belonging to the Agricultural, Mining, and other Classes, in each Registration County.*

Registration County.	Ratio per Square Mile.			
	Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Others.	Total.
NORTHERN :				
Northumberland	9·7	4·8	27·4	41·9
Durham	12·8	20·3	60·1	93·2
Cumberland	12·2	3·0	19·1	34·3
Westmoreland	9·7	·4	10·9	21·0
York, North Riding	13·2	·9	13·2	27·3
,, East Riding	20·4	·1	43·6	64·1
,, West Riding	21·2	6·9	105·5	133·6
Lancaster	29·6	11·7	234·6	275·9
Chester	28·5	3·4	80·1	112·0
MIDLAND :				
Derby	19·2	8·3	51·9	79·4
Nottingham	22·8	3·0	57·1	82·9
Leicester	22·2	1·7	50·2	74·1
Stafford	24·8	20·1	98·3	143·2
Warwick	25·6	1·3	106·3	133·2
Worcester	26·6	3·1	70·8	100·5
WESTERN :				
Salop	20·1	3·5	23·7	47·3
Hereford	22·9	·4	18·9	42·2
North Wales	15·5	4·5	16·0	36·0
South Wales	11·7	5·2	20·5	37·4
Monmouth	17·2	17·3	48·0	83·0
SOUTH WESTERN :				
Gloucester	26·6	1·9	69·9	98·4
Wilts	24·4	·2	26·4	51·0
Somerset	27·5	2·7	43·9	74·1
EASTERN :				
Lincoln	21·5	·1	20·6	42·2
Rutland	19·7	·1	19·5	39·3
Northampton	24·5	.....	33·7	58·2
Norfolk	25·6	.....	31·8	57·4
Suffolk	31·0	.....	29·8	60·8
Essex	31·6	.....	33·3	64·9
Cambridge	29·2	.....	29·4	58·6
Huntingdon	26·0	.....	22·1	48·1
SOUTH MIDLAND :				
Bedford	33·9	.....	32·2	66·1
Hertford	32·0	.....	35·4	67·4
Middlesex	40·6	·1	101·9	142·6
Buckingham	28·2	.....	30·2	58·4
Oxford	27·8	·1	33·3	61·2
Berks	26·7	.....	33·6	60·3
Surrey	28·4	·1	44·0	72·5
London	123·0	1·5	5236·1	5360·6
SOUTHERN :				
Kent	31·0	·2	54·7	85·9
Sussex	25·3	.....	35·2	60·5
Hants	21·9	.....	46·8	68·7
Dorset	20·6	·6	26·7	47·9
Devon	20·6	1·0	33·5	55·1
Cornwall	20·6	15·6	26·9	63·1
England and Wales ...	22·0	3·6	57·4	83·0

* * The above Table is calculated on the areas of the Counties, *exclusive of water.*

On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities. Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part II.

IN my first paper on this subject I explained very fully the nature of the classification of occupations which I thought best adapted to the purposes of the statist. On that head, therefore, I shall only remark, that though the particular arrangement which I have made use of may be, and probably is, open to numerous objections, it is not singular in that respect; and in framing it I did not so much hope to escape faults in detail, as to devise a form, the results of which would have that broad significance without which they could scarcely possess any value.

All such large classes as those I have formed must include elements having peculiarities of their own. The less the number of these causes of disturbance in the general results, or (which is the same thing) the fewer and slighter the reservations we are obliged to make in drawing our conclusions from those results, the better, it is conceived, a classification must be.

The present paper derives whatever value it may possess from its being a convenient collection of facts, which may be made use of in more inquiries than one; facts with which, in the main, the world is already well acquainted, but of which, at the same time, no such bird's-eye view has, I believe, ever been presented to the public as that which I now beg to lay before the Society.

That we ought to have exact ideas of the extent to which our population is engaged in mining and in manufactures, in commerce and navigation, and in the national defence, in the several districts of which our country consists, will not be denied. And it will probably be imagined that these are afforded by the Census at a far less expense of laborious investigation than is actually required for their attainment. Those, however, who are familiar with that valuable document will be able to appreciate the motive of the present undertaking, and will perhaps find that, while it effects a most material saving of labour for those who require information of the nature alluded to, it also much facilitates the formation of correct general impressions, by bringing the principal results into a moderate compass.

Should the method of classification adopted be deemed worthy of attention, its operation in detail would also possess some interest.

Nothing could afford us greater assistance in forming a judgment upon it, than its results for small localities.

The four classes which I have reserved for a more particular investigation than that deemed necessary with respect to the others, are numbered II., III., V., and VIII.; being the mining, manufacturing, commercial, and governmental classes.

In dealing with these four classes, it is necessary to have before us their numbers *per square mile*, as well as *per cent. on population*. Those numbered IV., VI., and VII., which have already received our attention, being rather dependent on the rest than on local conditions, were regarded relatively to the total number of inhabitants. The magnitudes of the other classes depend almost altogether upon such conditions; and it is by *their* numbers, ruling as they do the numbers of the classes remaining, that the density of population is determined.

By the differing *per-centages* of miners, manufacturers, &c., found in the various counties, we learn the positions of those classes *relatively* to the whole populations of the respective counties; that is, the proportion which each class bears to the total of all the others. By the proportions *per square mile* we are informed what their *actual* positions are, and what population each can support, irrespective of the rest.

Thus, in a mining county, the establishment of a manufacture would increase the population, and thereby diminish the proportion of miners; really reducing their importance to the whole community, or rather, the share they have in supporting it. But presuming their number continued the same, the density of miners would remain unaltered, as well as the actual position of their department of industry.

The first class to be treated of, out of the four now remaining, is that of miners, to which we will at once proceed; premising that the coal and iron miners will first be dealt with, and afterwards those of copper, tin, lead, &c.

Mining occupied in 1851, in eight counties,¹ at least ten per cent. of the adult male inhabitants—the proportion rising to nearly twenty-five per cent. in Cornwall. In these counties, 131,399 out of the 206,058 miners and quarrymen, or nearly two-thirds of their whole number, were found.

In ten counties the density of mining population exceeded four men per square mile. In these, (*viz.*, the eight just mentioned, with the addition of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire), the total number of miners, &c., reached 172,504.

¹ Cornwall, Durham, Northumberland, Monmouth, South Wales, North Wales, Stafford, and Derby. See Table VI. at the end of this paper.

SECTION I.—*Coal and Iron Miners.*

Under these heads are returned 142,416 men,¹ besides 60,353 young men,¹ and a few women. The numbers of men only will be examined into in this and the following section.

The statistics of twenty-five mining and quarrying districts² will be found in the tables appended to this paper. In these districts, occupying less than one-fifth of the surface of the country, no fewer than seven-eighths of our miners and quarrymen were located, including nine-tenths of the coal miners, and almost all the iron miners.

The average density of the agricultural class in these twenty-five districts was 19·0 men per square mile; while that in the rest of the country was 22·6. The density of miners in these districts was 17·1 per square mile; that in the rest of the country only 0·5. The mines and quarries of the twenty-five districts gave employment to 13·6 per cent. of their men; the proportion in the rest of the country similarly employed being 0·7 per cent.

The progress of population in these districts during the half century 1801–51, has been by no means uniform. In those of South Wales and South Staffordshire it has been greatest, the increase rising in both to above 230 per cent. But in other instances the rate was far less than the national average; the most considerable of these being those of the northern lead-mining district, and the coal mining district of Colebrookdale. In the aggregate, the increase in the twenty-five districts was 146 per cent., and that in the remainder of England and Wales only 87 per cent.

Nearly all the coal and iron produced is obtained west of a line drawn from Sunderland to Leicester, and thence to a point a little beyond Bath. Iron, however, exists to the east and south of this line, and is now extensively worked in Cleveland and elsewhere; it was beginning to be so at the date of the census.

It is almost superfluous to allude to the effect which the distribution of these two minerals has had in determining the sites of our manufactures. But it may, however, be noticed, that in the more sterile mining districts no manufactures of importance, except those of iron and copper, have been established; while in those which possess a moderate degree of fertility, the contrary is the case.

¹ For brevity sake, males aged 20 years and upwards are throughout this paper called "men," and those under 20 years of age "young men."

² These 25 mining districts include 106 registration districts. In 45 other registration districts 4 or more men per square mile, or, if not, at least 6 per cent. of the whole number of men were engaged in mining and quarrying. A table (No. IX.) is appended, showing the statistics of these registration districts, excluding those in which the proportion of miners was below 1 per cent. In the 106 registration districts first mentioned, the ratios ran from 228 down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per square mile, and from 59·6 down to 0·4 per cent. Four of them—viz., Manchester, Stockton, Shardlow, and Alnwick—did not reach the standard of Table IX.

The numbers employed upon the land, in the midst of collieries and manufacturing towns, were really surprising in some cases; perhaps most of all in that of the South Staffordshire district, where the number of agriculturists per square mile was nearly as high as in Hertfordshire.

Taking the districts in detail, we come first to the important mining district of *South Wales*, which has been regarded as including the eleven registration districts hereafter specified,¹ and appears by the census to have contained, in 1851, 21,445 coal, and 7660 iron miners.² More than half the iron miners returned would therefore appear to have belonged to this district. But this is improbable, and we are rather led to conjecture that many of the coal miners returned as inhabiting South Staffordshire and other places were also iron miners.

Be that as it may, this district certainly is one of great importance. Besides the miners already mentioned, the population included above 11,000 iron manufacturers, and 1700 copper manufacturers.² The density of agriculturists was low; that of miners reached 19·0 per square mile.

The figures for each registration district are shown in the following table:—

Registration Districts.	Area, ³ Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists* per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Monmouth ...	159	7,511	899	56	1,044	13·9	6·6	17·3
Newport ...	138	12,811	1,294	2	1,380	10·8	10·0	17·4
Pontypool ...	80	7,878	1,618	430	2,073	26·3	25·9	16·5
Abergavenny ...	138	17,940	4,462	1,954	6,488	36·2	47·0	15·8
Crickhowell ...	84	6,458	1,094	1,309	2,518	39·0	30·0	10·7
Merthyr Tydfil...	176	23,939	5,579	3,206	9,046	37·8	51·4	7·2
Cardiff ...	175	14,713	1,093	147	1,297	8·8	7·4	17·8
Bridgend ...	165	6,367	758	9	787	12·4	4·8	14·3
Neath ...	245	12,492	2,674	545	3,288	26·3	13·4	6·7
Swansea ...	134	11,662	948	2	1,109	9·5	8·3	15·6
Llanelly ...	91	5,572	1,026	0	1,042	18·7	11·5	15·4

The *Northumberland and Durham* coal mining district embraces fourteen registration districts. Within these there were, at the period of the census, 26,332 coal miners, and only 237 iron miners; the latter almost all in Durham registration district.

In this mining district about 4000 men were employed in the

¹ Besides these, Llandilofawr, Carmarthen, Narberth and Haverfordwest registration districts contained 328, 149, 362, and 190 coal miners respectively; together, 1029. Were these included, the district would extend much farther to the westward.

² To avoid needless repetitions, the reader is informed that in these and the similar statements interspersed through Sections I. and II. the numbers given are those of males aged 20 years and upwards.

³ All the areas given in this paper are exclusive of water.

⁴ That is to say, men belonging to Class I.

manufacture of iron, 1600 in making engines and machines, 1500 in the glass manufacture, and many others in those of earthenware, chemical products, anchors, boilers, nails, &c.; besides whom there were above 3000 shipwrights at Sunderland and elsewhere.

The density of agriculturists was higher than in the South Wales district, though still very low. That of miners was 24·0 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per sq. mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Alnwick ¹	149	5,328	241	304	5·7	2·0	15·2
Morpeth ¹	146	5,101	733	768	15·1	5·3	12·8
Castle Ward ¹	138	3,815	519	573	15·0	4·2	11·2
Tynemouth	59	16,803	4,507	4,572	27·2	77·5	20·3
Newcastle	11	24,388	364	468	1·9	42·5	57·2
South Shields	22	8,949	960	975	10·9	44·3	25·8
Gateshead	39	12,707	1,630	1,877	14·8	48·1	22·7
Chester-le-Street	52	5,437	2,468	2,523	46·4	48·5	17·4
Sunderland	18	17,888	668	836	4·7	46·4	34·8
Houghton-le-Spring	25	5,037	2,353	2,433	48·3	97·3	20·7
Easington	58	5,604	2,742	2,747	49·0	47·4	11·9
Durham	154	15,398	5,379	5,705	37·1	37·0	15·0
Auckland	93	8,213	3,179	3,261	39·7	35·1	15·5
Stockton ¹	188	14,610	589	635	4·3	3·4	15·5

The *Lancashire* coal district, including seventeen registration districts, contained, in 1851, 19,087 coal miners and 2275 stone quarriers.

Its boundary nearly coincides with that of the cotton manufacturing district, where also are manufactured silks, engines and machines, &c.

Most of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire are consequently within the district, but Wigan is the principal mining town.

The density of agricultural population was high, whether from the unusual degree to which the land is subdivided, or from the encouragement afforded by the proximity of large markets, I cannot say. The density of miners was 24·1 per square mile.

¹ Were the four districts, Alnwick, Morpeth, Castle Ward, and Stockton, excluded (their mining density being very low), the aggregate of the other districts would give the following figures :—Area 531 square miles, population 120,424 men, coal miners 24,250, total miners 25,397, being 21·1 per cent, or 47·8 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Prescot	80	14,675	1,422	1,481	10·1	18·5	37·4
Wigan	73	19,953	5,112	5,373	26·9	73·6	37·4
Bolton	69	29,228	2,730	3,059	10·5	44·3	37·3
Chorley	82	9,773	526	674	6·9	8·2	31·3
Blackburn	68	22,612	630	869	3·8	12·8	26·2
Burnley	85	16,405	937	1,278	7·8	15·0	22·8
Haslingden	42	12,926	294	576	4·5	13·7	26·1
Rochdale	63	19,094	950	1,304	6·8	20·7	22·7
Bury	52	22,960	710	840	3·7	16·2	39·1
Oldham	26	22,623	1,545	1,592	7·0	61·2	46·0
Ashton-under-Lyne	60	30,407	1,400	1,548	5·1	25·8	26·2
Stockport	48	22,610	608	645	2·9	13·4	41·4
Manchester	20	60,693	235	266	0·4	13·3	66·3
Salford	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	22,558	257	263	1·2	35·1	95·2
Barton-on-Irwell ...	36	7,986	834	836	10·5	23·2	49·2
Leigh	37	8,547	698	703	8·2	19·0	40·1
Warrington	47	9,507	199	206	2·2	4·4	45·9

The *South Staffordshire* district (extending into Worcestershire) includes five registration districts remarkable for their manufactures as well as their mines, and containing, in 1851, 14,391 coal miners, 1811 iron miners, and 1920 stone quarriers.

In this district were resident above 11,000 iron manufacturers, 4700 nail makers, 3000 locksmiths and bellhangers, 2000 engine and machine makers, 1000 glass manufacturers, 800 anchormen, &c.

The agricultural population was denser than could have been expected, amounting to 32·2 per square mile, in spite of a large portion of the land being uncultivable. In the registration districts¹ surrounding the five constituting this mining district, the agricultural density was comparatively low—only amounting to about 24 per square mile on the average.

The mining density in the district amounted to 91·6 per square mile. No other district possessed a similar density exceeding 59·3 per square mile. Taking individual registration districts, those having the highest mining densities were Dudley (in South Staffordshire), 228 per square mile; Leeds (in Yorkshire), 116 per square mile; and Wolstanton (Staffordshire potteries), 106 per square mile. The area of the district of Leeds is, however, but three and a quarter square miles.

¹ Namely, Penkridge, Shifnal, Bridgnorth, Kidderminster, Bromsgrove, King's Norton, Solihull, Meriden, Aston, Tamworth, and Lichfield.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Wolverhampton..	84	29,648	3,604	417	5,043	17·0	60·0	33·8
Stourbridge ...	25	14,615	1,476	183	1,798	12·3	71·9	38·5
Dudley ...	28	26,842	5,032	738	6,389	23·8	228·2	23·6
West Bromwich..	30	17,950	2,781	134	3,088	17·2	102·9	35·2
Walsall	34	12,137	1,498	339	2,189	18·0	64·4	28·9

In the coal-mining district of the *West Riding*, twelve registration districts are included. In these there were, at the period of the census, 12,153 coal miners, 3292 stone quarriers, and 537 iron miners; these last being almost confined to the registration districts of Bradford, Barnsley, Wortley, and Rotherham, where they numbered 218, 84, 124, and 104 respectively.

This district includes most of the manufacturing towns of the West Riding; but those most concerned in the coal trade are Barnsley and Wakefield. The agricultural density in it was by no means low; that of miners was 20·3 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
					Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Bradford	63	47,058	2,171	3,204	6·8	50·9	44·4
Hunslet	62	23,016	1,562	1,854	8·1	29·9	35·8
Leeds	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,814	296	380	1·4	116·9	21·3
Pontefract	103	7,765	642	846	10·9	8·2	24·2
Wakefield	63	12,743	1,381	1,428	11·2	22·7	35·9
Dewsbury	38	17,983	1,217	1,319	7·3	34·7	40·2
Halifax	81	31,023	724	1,801	5·8	22·2	33·4
Huddersfield... ..	104	31,961	593	1,129	3·5	10·9	29·2
Barnsley	55	9,562	1,222	1,371	14·3	24·9	24·5
Wortley... ..	134	8,672	830	1,142	13·2	8·5	18·9
Rotherham	79	8,700	774	1,004	11·5	12·7	26·8
Sheffield... ..	17	28,293	741	792	2·8	46·6	53·9

The coal and iron mining district of *Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire* includes five registration districts, containing, in 1851, 5538 coal miners, 1129 iron miners, and 236 lead miners; the latter almost all in Belper registration district.

The manufactures of the district are chiefly those of hosiery and lace, together employing at the same period about 10,000 men. The iron manufacture employed about 900, and that of nails about 600 men.

Within this district there are no considerable towns. Nottingham and Derby on the southern border, and Sheffield to the northward, are near enough to be resorted to by its inhabitants. Belper and Mansfield are the principal places, having about 10,000 inhabitants in each.

The mining density in the district was 12·4 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Chesterfield ...	148	12,704	1,975	644	2,733	21·6	18·5	23·4
Mansfield ...	87	8,180	392	1	447	5·5	5·1	22·4
Basford ...	138	17,060	1,846	146	2,047	12·0	14·8	24·6
Belper ...	104	12,348	1,211	152	1,743	14·1	16·8	25·0
Shardlow ...	115	8,828	114	186	369	4·4	3·2	25·4

The site of the *Staffordshire potteries* is a colliery district of considerable importance. It includes three registration districts, containing, in 1851, 4220 coal miners, and 446 iron miners.

Besides the earthenware manufacture, employing above 9000 men, there were iron manufactures employing about 500 more; also manufactures of hats, shoes, &c.

The agricultural density reached 40·2 per square mile; and the mining density, 59·3.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Wolstanton ...	21	11,173	1,840	395	2,242	20·1	106·8	31·6
Stoke-on-Trent	16	14,839	1,605	32	1,668	11·2	104·2	57·7
Newcastle- under-Lyne }	42	5,674	775	19	834	14·7	19·9	38·7

The *Colebrookdale* district includes two registration districts, where were found 1722 coal and 762 iron miners.

Its iron manufactures employed 1324 men, and its potteries 173.

It includes no town of any importance, Wellington and Madeley each having probably under 5000 inhabitants.

Its mining density was 28·9 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Madeley... ..	44	7,020	1,013	614	1,693	24·1	38·5	20·6
Wellington ...	52	5,458	709	148	1,078	19·8	20·7	31·2

The *Whitehaven* district (including two registration districts) contained 2176 coal, 330 iron, and 118 lead miners; all the iron miners being in Whitehaven registration district, and 117 of the lead miners in that of Cockermouth.

The *Somersetshire* district (likewise consisting of two registration districts) contained 2556 coal miners.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Total No. of miners and quar- riers.	Proportion of miners.		Agricul- turists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
<i>Whitchaven District:</i>								
Whitehaven ...	150	9,012	1,212	330	1,582	17·6	10·5	13·0
Cockermouth ...	239	9,829	964	0	1,128	11·5	4·7	12·1
<i>Somersetshire Distr.:</i>								
Keynsham... ..	52	5,273	785	0	842	16·0	16·2	30·8
Clutton	73	6,452	1,771	1	1,791	27·8	24·5	25·4

The districts of Wrexham,¹ Ashby-de-la-Zouch,² Foleshill (near Coventry), Westbury-on-Severn (Forest of Dean), Ulverstone (or Furness), and Guisbrough are identical with the registration districts of the same names. Part of the Forest of Dean is in Monmouth registration district, which has been treated as belonging to the South Wales group. Guisbrough includes the Cleveland iron mines, in North Yorkshire. Holywell registration district, which adjoins Wrexham, contained 1194 coal miners, besides a greater number of lead miners.

Of the coal mining districts not included in Tables VII. and IX., the following are the principal :—

Burton-on-Trent registration distr., containing, in 1851, 355 coal miners.

Lichfield	"	"	"	"	307	"
Oswestry	"	"	"	"	251	"
Great Boughton	"	"	"	"	220	"

When the numbers accounted for in Tables VII. and IX. are added to these, there remain only 3478 scattered over the rest of the country at the period of the census.

Of the 14,330 iron miners, the localities of 14,151 are mentioned in Tables VII. and IX.

SECTION II.—*Lead, Copper, and Tin Miners, Quarriers, and Salt Makers.*

The total number of lead, copper, and tin miners was, in 1851, 36,780; of quarriers, 25,289; and of salt makers and dealers, 1573; together, 63,642 men; besides 20,116 young men and a small number of women.

In nine of the twenty-five mining districts already referred to, the classes of miners, &c., included in this section predominated.

The mining districts of *Cornwall*, together with that of Tavistock,

¹ In North Wales.

² In Leicestershire.

in Devonshire, included more than one-third of the whole number of miners belonging to this section. On account of their contiguity, they are here regarded as forming one district, consisting of ten registration districts, and containing (in 1851) 11,208 copper miners, 8250 tin miners, and 2134 lead miners.

The manufactures of this district are quite inconsiderable, and there are no towns of any magnitude, Truro, the largest, having (in 1851) only 10,733 inhabitants. Redruth (population 7095) deserves notice, being the chief town of the southern copper-mining district.

The agricultural density, 18·9 per square mile, was low, but quite as large as the nature of the country would lead us to expect. The mining density was 16·7 per square mile.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Lead miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
							Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Penzance ...	100	12,187	479	3,094	0	3,583	29·4	35·8	36·7 ¹
Helston ...	112	6,409	543	1,463	4	2,013	31·4	18·0	21·4
Redruth ...	62	11,592	5,264	920	58	6,248	53·9	100·8	20·6
Truro... ..	139	9,786	1,443	761	313	2,535	25·9	18·2	20·1
St. Austell .	90	7,749	917	1,206	9	2,199	28·4	24·4	21·8
Liskeard ...	177	8,671	1,262	281	749	2,313	26·7	13·1	18·8
Bodmin ...	137	5,280	247	133	81	499	9·5	3·6	16·5
Tavistock ...	237	7,803	734	294	401	1,571	20·1	6·6	11·8
Launceston .	137	4,387	297	75	0	382	8·7	2·8	17·1
St. Columb .	120	4,440	22	23	519	572	12·9	4·8	16·7

The lead-mining district of *the north of England*, which I have denominated after its principal towns (Alston and Hexham), consists of five registration districts, and contained 4581 lead, 870 coal, and 213 iron miners.

Its largest town (Hexham) contained but 4601 inhabitants; and its lead and iron manufactures only employed a few hundred men.

Its agricultural density was exceedingly low—only 6·6 per square mile. This is less than one-third of the average rate. As the district comprises little else than part of the sterile range of hills which divides Cumberland from Northumberland and Durham, and the upper valleys of the streams which rise in it, this circumstance is the less surprising. In Reeth district, to 185 “farmers” there were only 39 “agricultural labourers”—a circumstance which sufficiently indicates the moderate size of the allotments cultivated.

Its mining density was 6·6 per square mile.

¹ By excluding fishermen, this density would be reduced to 25·4.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Lead miners.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Hexham... ..	310	7,975	835	489	1,418	17·8	4·6	9·4
Alston	55	1,765	1,038	5	1,052	59·6	19·1	2·7
Weardale	141	3,854	1,232	268	1,770	45·9	12·6	4·4
Teesdale	272	5,069	635	78	759	15·0	2·8	6·6
Reeth	110	1,693	841	30	872	51·5	7·9	3·1

The lead-mining districts of *Holywell*, *Aberystwith*, and *Bakewell*, each consist of two registration districts; the first comprising Holywell and Ruthin, the second Aberystwith and Tregaron, and the third Bakewell and Ashborne registration districts.

In the registration district of Holywell the lead manufacture gave employment to 358 men; in that of Aberystwith were 123 woollen cloth manufacturers; and in that of Bakewell were 493 cotton manufacturers. These seem to be the only manufactures of any moment in these three mining districts. The largest town was Holywell, which had only 5740 inhabitants.

The agricultural density in all three districts was low, especially in that of Aberystwith.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Lead miners.	Coal miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
<i>Holywell¹ District:</i>								
Holywell	108	10,588	1,548	1,194	2,781	26·3	25·7	22·6
Ruthin	145	4,531	329	5	344	7·6	2·4	18·5
<i>Aberystwith² Distr.:</i>								
Aberystwith	201	5,910	1,016	2	1,061	18·0	5·3	9·8
Tregaron	191	2,427	292	1	293	12·1	1·5	6·2
<i>Bakewell³ District:</i>								
Bakewell	169	7,984	1,077	1	1,159	14·5	6·9	14·3
Ashborne	158	5,743	339	0	369	6·4	2·3	18·6

The *slate quarrying* district near Menai Strait includes three registration districts, containing, in 1851, 4162 slate quarrymen.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Slate quarriers.	Copper miners.	Total No. of miners and quarriers.	Proportion of miners.		Agriculturists per square mile.
						Per cent.	Per sq. mile.	
Bangor	120	8,343	1,660	56	1,807	21·7	15·1	17·1
Carnarvon	138	7,695	1,846	95	1,962	25·5	14·2	16·9
Festiniog	207	4,120	656	146	835	20·3	4·0	8·1

¹ In North Wales.² In Cardiganshire, South Wales.³ In Derbyshire.

The other mining and quarrying districts (viz., Northwich, Anglesey, and Camelford) are co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names.

In the district of Northwich were 883 "salt makers and dealers." In that of Droitwich, in Worcestershire, only 86 were similarly employed.

Out of the whole number of slate quarrymen, five-sixths were found in the Bangor district just mentioned, in Ulverston district, and in that of Camelford, in Cornwall. In this last there were 407.

Stone quarrymen were very numerous in the coal mining districts of the West Riding, South Staffordshire, and Lancashire. In the first of these, their numbers were highest in the registration district of Halifax (where there were 1062), and in those of Bradford and Huddersfield; in the second, in that of Wolverhampton (where there were 1001); and in the third, in that of Rochdale.

In Weymouth registration district (including the Isle of Portland) there were 408 stone quarrymen.

The following were the principal lead-mining districts not mentioned in Tables VII. and IX.—viz., Newtown, in Montgomeryshire (247 lead miners); St. Asaph, in Denbigh (231 lead miners); Llandoverly, in Carmarthenshire (115 lead miners); and East Ward, in Westmoreland (137 lead miners).

SECTION III.—*Manufactures in General.*

It has already been noticed, that several of the occupations included in Class IV. rise occasionally into manufactures. It will, however, be expedient to briefly enumerate here these occupations; that the excess of their numbers above ordinary expectation in certain places being added to the total of the third or manufacturing class, may afford a tolerably correct idea of the true number of manufacturers at the period of the census.

The excess of shoemakers which may be added to the manufacturing class has already been estimated thus:—

In Northamptonshire . . .	5081 men, ¹	and 3413 women. ¹
In Norfolk	1400	„ 1286 „
In Staffordshire	1681	„ 1466 „
In Cheshire	538	„ 347 „

Also, the excess of straw-hat and bonnet makers has been estimated at—

In Bedfordshire	387 men, and 2882 women.
In Hertfordshire	57 „ 554 „

¹ Aged 20 years and upwards.

Further, the undermentioned occupations appear to have been in excess at the places and to the extent specified, as follows :—

Cabinet makers, in London . . .	2609	men.
Chair makers, in Bucks. . . .	827	„
„ „ London	650	„
Leather workers, in London . . .	2000	„
¹ Artificial-flower makers, in London	380	„
Organ builders, in London	200	„
Toy makers, in Warwickshire . . .	500	„ and 95 women.
Brewers, in Staffordshire	340	„
¹ Straw-plait manufacturers, in Bedfordshire .	400	„
„ „ „ Hertfordshire	170	„

These figures, added to the totals of Class III., give 642,108 men, and 361,899 women, for our adult manufacturing population in 1851. Tables are given showing the proportions per cent. on population, and per square mile, belonging to each of the three sections of the manufacturing class in the several counties.

In another table the ratios per cent. on the population and per square mile, of men and women belonging to the entire manufacturing class, and the numbers of men employed in manufactures to each hundred engaged in agricultural pursuits, are shown; the counties being arranged according to the density of men and women employed in manufactures, under the titles of first to fifth rate.

In the counties of Lancaster, Chester, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, the bulk of our manufacturers reside; the aggregate numbers in them, in 1851, being 452,967 men, and 251,680 women—about seven-tenths of the whole. These counties, with that of Bedford, showed manufacturing densities ranging from 139·8 down to 27·1 per square mile, and are called in the table “first-rates.”

Six counties, showing similar densities of from 16·6 down to 10·2 per square mile, are denominated “second rates.” These are Northampton, Buckingham, Hertford, Gloucester, Monmouth, and Durham. With them is placed the metropolis. Towns not being comparable with country districts in relation to density, I have in this case been guided by the proportions of population engaged in manufacturing pursuits; that in London being too low to be placed side by side with those of the first rates, but more nearly on an equality with those of some of the second rates.

The “third rates,” wherein the manufacturing density ranged from

¹ Women of these occupations are included in Class III., their numbers being separately stated in the census, while those of men so employed have to be estimated.

9·2 down to 5·5 per square mile, are five in number—namely, Cumberland, Norfolk, Oxford, Somerset, and Wilts.

In the thirteen “fourth-rates” the manufacturing density varied from 4·8 down to 2·2 per square mile; and in the ten “fifth rates” it was from 1·9 down to 0·5 per square mile.

The proportion of adults employed in manufactures was highest in the West Riding, and lowest in Rutland. In twelve registration counties it was under two per cent., and in twelve more from two to five per cent. In nine it was from five to ten per cent., and in the remaining twelve from 13·6 to 25·6 per cent.

The density of adult manufacturing population in England and Wales was 17·7 per square mile; and the proportion of the adult population engaged in manufactures was 10·2 per cent.

SECTION IV.—*Textile Manufactures.*

In Section A of the manufacturing class, 333,158 men, and 285,139 women are included—these being the numbers employed in textile manufactures, and in certain allied occupations, at the period of the census. The numbers under twenty years of age similarly employed were very large.¹

Of the numbers just specified, 135,528 men, and 114,703 women, were employed about cottons;² 104,567 men, and 59,021 women, about woollens;³ 38,415 men, and 51,366 women, about silks;⁴ 9645 men, and 6458 women, in the flax manufacture; 25,683 men, and 17,369 women, in the hosiery and stocking manufacture; 5579 men, and 32,230 women, in the lace manufacture; and 13,741 men, and 3992 women, in dyeing, tool making, &c.⁵

In the whole of England and Wales, 1142 masters returned themselves as employing 100 or more men each. Of these, 411 were cotton manufacturers; 82 woollen cloth manufacturers; 31 worsted manufacturers; 46 silk manufacturers; 11 linen manufacturers; 20 hosiery and stocking manufacturers; 19 lace manufacturers; 10 flannel manu-

¹ See my first paper on Occupations, page 23.

² Viz., 226,585 cotton manufacturers, 3801 fustian manufacturers, 8402 cotton and calico printers, 2325 cotton and calico dyers, 1308 cotton packers and pressers, 116 lint manufacturers, 47 muslin embroiderers, and 7647 “other workers and dealers in flax and cotton” including some dealers and workers in flax, but consisting in great measure of muslin manufacturers and others working and dealing in cotton.

³ Viz., 81,877 woollen cloth manufacturers, 53,031 worsted manufacturers, 5421 stuff manufacturers, 5392 carpet and rug manufacturers, 1173 fullers, and 11,694 “other workers and dealers in wool,” including many flannel and blanket manufacturers, woollen dyers, &c.

⁴ Viz., 73,543 silk manufacturers, 7776 ribbon manufacturers, 1107 fancy goods manufacturers, 1697 embroiderers, and 5658 “other workers and dealers in silk,” including silk-glove manufacturers, silk dyers and printers, &c.

⁵ Viz., 8716 dyers, scourers, and calenderers, 5911 wood-tool makers, 368 thread manufacturers, 190 shawl manufacturers, and 2548 weavers (material not stated). These last three occupation-headings could not be referred to the other groups, the material not being defined.

facturers; and 32 manufacturers of other textile fabrics, dyers, &c.; making altogether 662 belonging to this section.¹

Eleven groups (embracing seventy-nine registration districts), and twelve single registration districts, together occupying less than one-eighth of the surface of England and Wales, contained more than seven-eighths of the manufacturers of textile fabrics. In these localities there were 547,511 adult manufacturers belonging to the section under consideration, being 24·6 per cent. on their total adult population, or 79·3 per square mile. In the rest of the country there were only 70,786 adult manufacturers of textile fabrics, being nearly one per cent. on population, or 1·4 per square mile.

Besides these ninety-one registration districts, there were fifty others in which at least 3 per cent. of the *men* were engaged in the class of manufactures at present before us; and in thirty-one of these, and twenty-one others (not included in the ninety-one already mentioned), at least 3 per cent. of the *women* were so employed. If these seventy-one districts were also excluded, the rest of the country would show ratios even lower than those stated above.

The twenty-three principal manufacturing districts, which have been already noticed, contained in 1801 a population of 1,811,676 persons. In 1851 their population was found to have risen to 4,128,064 persons, showing an increase of 128 per cent. In the rest of the country the increase amounted to only 94 per cent. As might be expected, however, we find that in many manufacturing districts (especially in those situated in the south-western counties) the rate of increase was much below the national average; while in those of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and a few others, the contrary was the case.

Proceeding to notice successively the more minute details concerning these twenty-three districts, we come first to that denominated the *Manchester* district, which comprises the twenty-one registration districts mentioned below. In this, the principal manufacturing district, not only of England, but of the world, the cotton manufacture employed 101,548 men, and 97,975 women; the silk manufacture, 8555 men, and 11,662 women; the woollen cloth manufacture, 5657 men, and 2540 women; the worsted manufacture, 1677 men, and 1385 women; the fustian manufacture, 2012 men, and 1046 women. There were also found in it 7609 calico and cotton printers;

¹ It is worthy of notice that the numbers of the sexes engaged in the same manufacture in different places are very far from keeping a uniform proportion. In the borough of Leeds, for example, the flax manufacture employed 1298 men and 2479 women, while in the district of Barnsley (situate not many miles south of Leeds) the same manufacture employed 2815 men and only 914 women. Variations such as these may arise from the diversity of fabrics manufactured from the same material (a feature which could not conveniently be noticed in the census), but also may be caused by the prevalence in some places of more improved processes than in others. The relative cost of the labour of the two sexes (differing, as it must, in populations engaged in dissimilar manufactures and pursuits) would also have some influence.

2152 calico and cotton dyers; 2603 general "dyers, scourers, and calenderers;" 1247 cotton packers and pressers, &c.

The silk manufacture predominated in the registration district of Leigh, and in that portion of Oldham registration district not included in the borough of the same name, comprising the townships of Middleton, Tonge, Thornham, and Alkrington. In the other portions of this manufacturing district the cotton manufacture occupied the first place.

In Rochdale, Haslingden, Bury, and Skipton districts the woollen cloth manufacture attained a certain degree of importance, especially in Rochdale, where it employed almost as many men as the cotton manufacture. In Todmorden and Skipton districts there were considerable numbers of worsted manufacturers. Most of the 470 men styled "other workers in wool," returned in Rochdale district, must have been flannel manufacturers; there were also 467 fullers in that district. The dyers were chiefly resident in Manchester and the adjacent districts, in Bolton, and in Bury. Calico printers, as will be seen by the annexed table, were numerous in most of the districts. The greater part of the fustian manufacturers, and the cotton packers and pressers, were in Manchester and its suburbs—Chorlton and Salford. The 2030 women returned under the head "weaver, material not stated," were almost all in Manchester, Bolton, and Bury districts.

The average density of manufacturers of this class was 98 men, and 83 women, per square mile; being 33 per cent. of the men, and 26 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts,	Area, Square miles.	Cotton manufacturers.		Silk manufacturers.		Cotton printers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Skipton ...	235	1,158	856	5	2	0		2,303	1,844	9.8	7.8	28.9	24.3
Clitheroe ...	179	874	1,258	11	1	619		1,557	1,309	8.7	7.3	25.7	21.9
Preston ...	104	7,511	7,746	15	4	81		7,981	8,112	76.7	78.0	32.5	29.8
Blackburn ...	68	9,464	8,355	188	130	722		10,581	8,527	155.6	125.4	46.8	35.7
Burnley ...	85	5,688	5,395	3	1	323		6,288	5,502	74.0	64.7	38.3	32.6
Haslingden ...	42	3,767	3,191	7	9	749		5,398	3,465	141.4	82.5	45.9	25.7
Todmorden ...	42	2,668	2,205	105	60	0		3,816	2,788	90.9	66.4	49.6	33.9
Rochdale ...	63	3,561	3,958	60	15	182		7,963	5,707	126.4	90.6	41.7	28.6
Oldham ...	26	6,881	5,951	1,947	2,220	219		9,652	8,293	371.2	319.0	42.7	35.4
Ashton-under-Lynne ...	60	11,204	11,073	415	698	382		12,594	11,893	209.9	198.2	41.4	35.2
Hayfield ...	76	2,488	2,091	10	4	513		3,130	2,159	41.1	28.4	39.4	27.2
Stockport ...	48	7,521	8,227	647	607	396		8,877	8,904	184.9	185.5	39.3	33.8
Chorlton ...	18	2,895	3,575	237	257	331		6,097	3,931	334.8	221.2	18.9	10.6
Manchester ...	20	9,722	9,530	1,478	2,437	583		15,799	14,390	790.0	719.5	26.0	21.0
Salford ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,286	2,462	340	852	374		5,590	4,073	745.3	543.1	24.8	15.7
Parton-on-Irwell ...	36	1,200	1,161	337	625	21		1,695	1,827	47.1	50.7	21.2	20.8
Bury ...	52	6,993	6,504	155	120	865		9,447	7,201	181.7	138.5	41.1	29.4
Bolton ...	69	8,237	6,450	466	819	263		10,133	7,909	146.9	114.6	34.7	25.6
Chorley ...	82	2,918	2,979	19	15	542		3,572	3,067	43.6	37.4	36.5	31.4
Wigan ...	73	2,989	3,595	179	232	47		3,303	3,847	45.2	52.7	16.6	19.3
Lough ...	37	1,523	1,413	1,931	2,554	1		3,501	4,024	94.6	108.8	41.0	45.4

Next in importance to the Manchester district come those of *Bradford, Leeds, and Leicester.*

The first is of but small extent, although so densely peopled that its manufactures employed more hands than those of either of the others. It comprises the registration districts of Bradford, Halifax, Keighley, and Wakefield,¹ and contained 27,253 men, and 21,756 women, employed in the worsted manufacture; 6774 men, and 3283 women, employed in the woollen-cloth manufacture; 1591 men, and 1089 women, employed in the stuff manufacture; 2116 men, and 769 women, employed in the cotton manufacture; 960 dyers; 780 carpet manufacturers, &c.

The relative numbers of woollen-cloth and worsted manufacturers in each district will be seen on reference to the subjoined table. The carpet manufacturers were almost all in Halifax district; and the stuff manufacturers in Bradford district. More than half the cotton manufacturers were in Halifax district; and most of the rest in that of Bradford. Of the dyers, 433 were in Bradford; and 374 in Halifax.

The average density of persons employed in textile manufactures was 146 men, and 97 women, per square mile; being 39 per cent. of the men, and 25 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Worsted manufacturers.		Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Keighley.	72	5,570	4,376	333	1	6,213	4,422	86.3	61.4	52.0	36.3
Bradford.	63	14,071	12,437	3,046	1,324	19,715	14,913	312.9	236.7	41.9	30.3
Halifax ...	81	7,005	4,721	2,962	1,779	13,573	7,325	167.5	90.4	43.8	22.7
Wakefield	63	607	222	433	179	1,383	461	22.0	7.3	10.9	3.5

The *Leeds* district includes six registration districts, as stated below. In this district (which extends from N.E. to S.W. about thirty-five miles, but is of much less breadth), the woollen-cloth manufacture employed 29,815 men, and 10,651 women; the worsted manufacture, 1531 men, and 898 women; the cotton manufacture, 1799 men, and 1476 women; and the flax manufacture, 1402 men, and 2560 women. The district also contained 763 fancy goods manufacturers; 975 stuff manufacturers; 748 carpet manufacturers; 1053 dyers; 529 silk manufacturers, &c.

The districts of Saddleworth and Huddersfield (the first-named of which is not far from Manchester), contained the greater part of the cotton manufacturers. The flax manufacture was almost confined to Leeds and its suburbs in Hunslet. The fancy goods manufacturers were almost all in the district of Huddersfield, and the carpet manu-

¹ This district is detached from the others, but not far distant.

facturers in that of Dewsbury. In the latter district the blanket manufacture probably employed a large portion of the 1552 men returned as "others working and dealing in wool." The worsted manufacturers were most numerous in the district of Otley; the stuff manufacturers and dyers in that of Leeds; and the silk manufacturers in that of Huddersfield.

The average density of persons employed in textile manufactures was 112 men, and 48 women, per square mile; being 35 per cent. of the men, and 15 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Otley... ..	121	1,607	539	2,227	1,098	18·4	9·1	28·0	14·9
Leeds	3½	3,624	880	5,776	2,517	1777·2	774·5	21·5	8·5
Hunslet	62	4,539	1,919	6,095	3,555	98·3	57·3	26·5	14·6
Dewsbury...	38	4,603	2,448	7,509	2,802	197·6	73·7	41·8	15·2
Huddersfield	104	13,935	4,195	15,910	5,695	153·0	54·8	49·8	18·3
Saddleworth	29	1,507	670	2,687	1,516	92·7	52·3	56·3	31·6

The *stocking and lace* manufacturing district, of which *Leicester* and *Nottingham* are the principal towns, and which extends from the borders of *Yorkshire* to the southern extremity of *Leicestershire*, includes thirteen registration districts, as specified below. In this district the hosiery and stocking manufacture employed 23,381 men, and 14,948 women; that of lace employed 4570 men, and 7081 women; and that of cotton employed 935 men, and 1661 women. There were also within it 1045 worsted manufacturers, 787 silk manufacturers, 771 frame makers, &c.

The cotton manufacturers of the district were most numerous in the registration district of *Belper*, where they numbered 901. Of the worsted manufacturers, 943 were in the district of *Leicester*. The silk manufacturers were chiefly in and near *Nottingham*. The frame makers were scattered over several districts. The distribution of the stocking and lace manufacturers will be seen in the subjoined table. It should be observed that the districts of *Radford* and *Basford* are adjacent to *Nottingham*, each containing large manufacturing villages, which are all but suburbs of that place.

The average density of manufacturers of the class under consideration was 36 men, and 29 women, per square mile; being 28 per cent. of the men, and 21 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Sq. miles.	Hose. Stocking manu- facturers.		Lace manu- facturers.		Total number of manu- facturers of textilefabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
Mansfield	87	2326	863	50	59	2579	1164	29·6	13·4	31·5	14·3
Belper	104	1197	652	2	96	1734	1509	16·7	14·5	14·0	12·0
Basford	138	4208	2828	955	640	5464	3656	39·6	26·5	32·0	22·0
Nottingham	3	2483	1591	1407	3288	4536	5436	1512·0	1812·0	30·0	29·5
Radford	11	1163	513	1682	1449	3138	2206	285·3	200·5	47·5	28·4
Shardlow	115	558	140	369	1119	1124	1598	9·8	13·9	13·5	17·4
Loughborough..	71	1690	1411	58	208	1962	1624	27·6	22·9	29·6	23·1
Barrow-on-Soar.	75	1365	978	26	157	1476	1158	19·7	15·4	27·2	20·9
Leicester	6	4188	1979	21	35	5158	2949	859·7	491·5	33·8	16·4
Blaby... ..	53	1370	1297	0	3	1401	1302	26·4	24·6	37·8	34·0
Lutterworth ...	92	641	609	0	7	652	653	7·1	7·1	14·7	14·4
Hinckley	38	1819	1804	0	1	1860	1828	48·9	48·1	44·7	43·4
Market Bosworth	84	373	283	0	19	417	318	5·0	3·8	11·4	8·7

The *lace* manufacturing district, which extends from Kettering in Northamptonshire, to Thame in Oxfordshire, including great part of the counties of *Buckingham* and *Bedford*, ranks next in order, according to the numbers employed, though not in real importance. If we exclude the lace manufacture, which employed 45 men, and 15,735 women, there were no textile manufactures of any consequence in it, except that of silk, which employed 315 men, and 170 women, mostly in Kettering district.

There were, on an average, 12 women per square mile engaged in textile manufactures in this district, being 21 per cent. of their whole number. The number of men so employed was insignificant.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Lace manu- facturers.	Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Kettering	86	427	386	543	4·5	6·3	8·3	11·2
Bedford ¹	152	2515	32	2526	·2	16·6	·4	25·5
Wellingborough	87	1202	11	1206	·1	13·9	·2	20·3
Amphill	65	764	4	764	·1	11·8	·1	17·7
Newport Pagnell	107	2204	28	2207	·3	20·6	·5	33·4
Hardingstone ...	51	708	2	708	·0	13·9	·1	28·0
Towcester... ..	66	991	5	993	·1	15·0	·1	26·8
Potterspury ...	35	700	7	703	·2	20·1	·2	23·6
Brackley	92	704	9	706	·1	7·7	·2	18·4
Buckingham ...	82	625	10	629	·1	7·7	·3	15·1
Winslow	55	748	3	751	·1	13·7	·1	29·9
Aylesbury	115	927	32	980	·3	8·5	·5	15·5
Thame	86	654	1	654	·0	7·6	·0	15·6
Wychcombe ...	127	2010	16	2094	·1	16·5	·2	23·0
Amersham	78	556	22	597	·3	7·7	·5	11·5

The *Coventry* silk manufacturing district, which we come to next, consists of the registration districts of *Coventry*, *Foleshill*, and

¹ In the *borough* of *Bedford* there were only 209 women employed in the manufacture of lace, out of 3579, or 5·8 per cent.

Nuneaton. In this district the silk manufacture employed 2544 men, and 6358 women; and the ribbon manufacture, 3188 men, and 3500 women; the other textile manufactures were of slight importance.

The average density of manufacturers of the class now before us was 81 men, and 130 women, per square mile; being 34 per cent. of the men, and 50 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Sq. miles.	Silk manu- facturers.		Ribbon manu- facturers.		Total number of manu- facturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.
Coventry... ..	8½	1233	3255	1895	1426	3496	4749	411·3	558·7	35·8	44·5
Foleshill... ..	36	820	1906	794	1125	1764	3135	49·0	87·1	35·3	58·1
Nuneaton	32	491	1197	499	949	1024	2160	32·0	67·5	29·3	54·8

The silk manufacturing district of *Macclesfield* also includes three registration districts, denominated Macclesfield, Congleton, and Leek. In this district the silk manufacture employed 6635 men, and 6745 women; and the cotton manufacture 683 men, and 649 women. There were also a few ribbon manufacturers in Congleton registration district. Almost all the cotton manufacturers were in Macclesfield registration district.

The average density of manufacturers of textile fabrics in this district was 24 men, and 23 women, per square mile; being 25 per cent. on the whole number of men, and 23 per cent. on that of women.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Macclesfield	127	4887	4674	5905	5333	46·5	42·0	35·2	29·5
Congleton...	83	865	1145	1109	1216	13·4	14·7	14·0	14·8
Leek	114	883	926	945	1075	8·3	9·4	15·5	17·8

The *Spitalfields* silk manufacturing district is comprised in the registration districts of Bethnal Green and Whitechapel. The latter includes the parish of Spitalfields; but no doubt the remaining portions of it are but little concerned in the silk manufacture. However, we can only deal with entire registration districts, and consequently must regard these two as constituting the silk manufacturing district in question. It contained, then, 5529 men, and 5801 women, employed in the silk manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Bethnal Green	1½	4356	4538	5115	5111	4307·4	4304·0	22·5	20·5
Whitechapel...	1½	1173	1263	1499	1420	2498·3	2366·7	6·4	6·3

The *West of England* cloth district forms two small groups of registration districts—one in Gloucestershire, comprising the registration districts of Stroud and Dursley; and the other on the borders of Wiltshire and Somerset, comprising those of Bradford, Melksham, Westbury, and Frome. Being not far distant from one another, and occupied in the same manufacture, I have treated these as one district. In this district the woollen cloth manufacture employed 5410 men, and 6765 women.

The average density of manufacturers of the class under consideration was 19 men, and 24 women, per square mile; being 19 per cent. of the men, and 20 per cent. of the women, inhabiting the district.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Stroud ...	68	1914	2835	2010	2981	29·6	43·8	21·5	26·5
Dursley ..	40	470	559	587	580	14·7	14·5	14·7	12·6
Bradford .	29	473	547	492	552	17·0	19·0	16·8	16·3
Melksham	28	1376	1560	1450	1595	51·8	57·0	31·4	29·3
Westbury	48	526	566	538	566	11·2	11·8	16·7	16·3
Frome ...	80	651	698	752	885	9·4	11·1	11·7	11·9

The remaining fourteen manufacturing districts are of far less importance than those we have just been considering. Only two of them comprise more than one registration district. These are the Sudbury and Honiton districts.

The *Sudbury* silk manufacturing district is situate on the borders of Essex and Suffolk, and comprises three registration districts. It contained 772 men, and 1390 women, employed in the silk manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Silk manufacturers.		Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Sudbury ...	122	325	527	345	648	2·8	5·3	4·3	7·7
Braintree ...	60	249	379	283	476	4·7	7·9	6·3	9·8
Halstead ...	61	198	484	207	635	3·4	10·4	4·3	12·0

The *Honiton* lace manufacturing district also comprises three registration districts. It contained 16 men, and 2365 women, employed in the lace manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Lace manufacturers.	Total number of manufacturers of textile fabrics.		Number per square mile.		Number per cent. on population.	
		Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Axminster... ..	96	481	50	506	·5	5·3	1·0	8·5
Honiton	126	857	20	1010	·2	8·0	·3	14·4
St. Thomas ...	197	1027	61	1108	·3	5·6	·5	7·2

Of the remaining twelve single registration districts, the silk manufacture predominated in two—viz., in Norwich, where it employed 1592 men, and 1705 women; and in Derby, where it employed 885 men, and 1661 women, and the allied manufacture of ribbons employed 308 men, and 39 women. In Norwich there were also 452 men, and 153 women, employed in the worsted manufacture.

In three of the others, the flax manufacture took the lead: viz., in Barnsley, where it employed 2815 men, and 914 women; in Pateley Bridge, where it employed 320 men, and 167 women; and in Northallerton, where it employed 363 men, and 29 women.

Of the rest, Carlisle contained 2210 men, and 1546 women, engaged in the cotton manufacture; in Kendal there were 674 woollen cloth, and 383 flax manufacturers; in Tewkesbury, 463 men and women manufactured hose; in Kidderminster, 2293 men manufactured carpets, and of the 403 women returned as “Other workers in wool,” no doubt the greater part did the same; in Newtown (Montgomeryshire) a large portion of the 1177 men, and 1009 women, returned as “Other workers in wool,” were flannel manufacturers; in Crediton, 19 men, and 665 women, manufactured stuffs; and in Wellington (Somersetshire), 303 men, and 380 women, manufactured woollen cloths; and 66 men, and 428 women, manufactured stuffs.

Of the seventy-one registration districts not included in the twenty-three manufacturing districts which have just been passed under review, but in which at least three per cent. of men or women were employed in textile manufactures, many were only subordinate to the larger groups; but some were distinguished by possessing independent manufactures. Among these were Seuloates (the district which includes the suburbs of Hull), where 579 men, and 517 women, were employed in the cotton manufacture; Darlington, where 254 men, and 100 women, manufactured woollen cloth; Witney, where the manufacture of blankets still employed some 130 men (137 being returned as “Other workers in wool”), and that of woollen cloth employed 102 more; Teesdale (chief town, Barnard Castle), where 209 men made carpets; Croydon and Dartford, where the numbers of men engaged in cotton printing were 107 and 239 respectively; Shepton Mallet, where 90 men and 396 women were engaged in the silk manufacture; Bridport, where the flax (linen) manufacture employed 189 men and 27 women; the adjacent district of Beaminster, where the same manu-

facture employed 59 men and 106 women ; and that of Chard, where it employed 133 men and 154 women, and the lace manufacture employed 196 men and 168 women ; Tregaron and Newcastle-in-Emlyn, in South Wales, where there were a few stocking manufacturers ; Shipston-on-Stour, St. Albans, Sherborne, and Whitchurch, where there were silk manufactures ; and Totnes, in South Devon, where there was a small manufacture of woollen cloth.

Before concluding this paper, it will probably be better to give a moment's consideration to the *large towns* engaged in textile manufactures, some of which are divided into two or three registration districts. The census does not furnish the particulars separately for every one of these, and I therefore only append a short table respecting a few of the principal.

Boroughs.	Cotton manufacturers.		Woollen cloth manufacturers.		Worsted manufacturers.		Silk manufacturers.		Total No. of adults engaged in textile manuf.	Per cent. on adult population.
	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.	Men.	Wom.		
Blackburn	5,413	4,543	0	1	1	2	1	2	10,113	41·3
Bolton	4,969	3,455	2	15	3	1	5	44	9,438	28·8
Bradford	392	42	132	40	9894	8257	19	13	20,823	36·9
Carlisle	1,570	1,174	28	5	0	0	0	0	2,934	20·2
Halifax	77	49	240	84	1478	1365	17	7	4,366	23·1
Huddersfield Town ...	167	70	2024	450	11	3	58	28	3,066	18·6
Kendal	3	0	457	145	5	11	2	0	894	13·8
Leeds	41	24	7640	2624	188	192	109	80	16,933	17·9
Macclesfield	103	97	3	0	0	0	4456	4300	9,354	42·5
Manchester & Salford	13,257	14,503	179	29	44	67	1392	2827	44,566	19·7
Oldham	6,485	5,716	47	8	2	0	509	571	13,768	35·8
Preston	5,368	5,708	98	5	40	64	12	3	11,723	31·5
Stockport	5,091	5,368	3	3	3	1	140	73	11,122	37·7
Wakefield	16	2	100	59	263	123	1	0	783	6·5

The boundaries of the boroughs of Coventry, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, and Norwich are nearly, if not quite, identical with those of the registration districts of the same names.

Here I must pause for the present. To commence a fresh section would extend this paper to an unreasonable length. And even as it is, I have been compelled to adhere very rigidly to the subject before me, without allowing myself to enter upon any of those collateral investigations which the facts I have thus presented are intended to facilitate.

In the next and final paper of this series I hope to deal with the remaining sections of the third or manufacturing class, on the plan adopted in this ; and to show, though more briefly, in what manner the fifth and eighth classes are distributed.

TABLE VI.—*Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Mining and Quarrying, with their Centesimal Proportion on Total Male Adult Population in Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarries and salt makers.	Total number of miners & quarriers.	Per cent. on population.
Cornwall	2	77	1,823	10,539	8,115	541	21,097	24·8
Durham	20,317	412	1,926	0	0	892	23,547	21·8
Monmouth	8,296	2,448	4	0	2	276	11,026	21·4
Stafford	19,115	2,085	61	23	3	2,430	23,717	14·0
South Wales	14,349	5,239	1,496	135	0	956	22,175	13·9
North Wales	3,546	5	3,437	957	4	5,471	13,420	12·6
Northumberland .	7,707	42	856	0	0	576	9,181	11·4
Derby	3,717	983	1,759	1	0	776	7,236	10·4
Cumberland	2,536	333	1,351	7	0	217	4,444	8·6
Salop	3,148	792	286	0	3	662	4,891	7·3
York, West Riding	12,799	544	531	2	19	4,371	18,266	5·2
Lancaster	18,824	501	12	226	2	3,274	22,839	4·2
Somerset	3,573	16	58	2	0	504	4,153	3·6
Nottingham	2,421	147	0	0	0	221	2,789	3·6
York, N. Riding .	196	284	1,030	0	1	161	1,672	3·2
Chester	1,891	2	5	0	2	1,484	3,384	3·1
Worcester	1,606	187	0	1	3	299	2,096	3·1
Leicester	1,147	2	5	1	0	263	1,418	2·3
Westmoreland ...	42	1	232	5	0	42	322	2·0
Devon	33	10	546	837	433	889	2,748	1·9
Gloucester	1,486	166	2	1	5	381	2,041	1·9
Dorset	14	0	0	0	0	559	573	1·3
Warwick	1,020	38	1	1	0	153	*1,213	·9
Hereford	185	2	0	0	5	69	261	·9
Wilts	7	0	0	0	0	265	272	·4
Kent	6	1	0	0	0	338	345	·3
Rest of England..	103	13	2	13	9	792	932	·1
England & Wales	128,086	14,330	15,423	12,751	8,606	26,862	206,058	4·4

TABLE VII.—*Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Mining and Quarrying, in Twenty-five of the most important Mining Districts,¹ with the Areas of the Districts and their Adult Male Populations.*

Mining Districts.	Area. ² Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarries and salt makers.	Total number of miners & quarriers.
COAL AND IRON:									
South Wales ...	1,586	127,343	21,445	7,660	26	77	2	862	30,072
Durham & Northumberland .	1,151	149,278	26,332	237	63	0	0	1,045	27,677
Lancashire ...	894	352,557	19,087	14	5	3	2	2,402	21,513
S. Staffordshire .	202	101,192	14,391	1,811	3	0	1	2,301	18,507
W. Yorkshire ...	803	253,590	12,153	537	12	2	11	3,555	16,270
Derby and Nottingham ...	592	58,620	5,538	1,129	236	0	0	441	7,344
Staffordshire Potteries ...	80	31,686	4,220	446	0	0	1	77	4,744
Coalbrookdale ...	96	12,478	1,722	762	0	0	0	287	2,771
Whitehaven ...	389	18,841	2,176	330	118	0	0	86	2,710
Somersetshire ...	126	11,725	2,556	1	0	0	0	76	2,633
Wrexham ...	136	11,315	2,157	3	167	0	0	74	2,401
Ulverston ...	211	8,399	101	471	1	221	0	309	1,103
Ashby - de - la - Zouch ...	79	6,628	1,040	0	5	0	0	39	1,084
Westbury - on - Severn ...	63	4,910	707	156	0	0	4	27	894
Foleshill ...	36	4,991	552	23	0	0	0	20	595
Guisbrough ...	140	3,507	25	195	0	0	0	7	227
OTHER MINERALS:									
Cornwall & Devon	1,311	78,304	3	77	2,134	11,208	8,250	243	21,915
Alston & Hexham	888	20,356	870	213	4,581	0	0	207	5,871
Bangor ...	465	20,158	86	0	36	297	3	4,182	4,604
Holywell ...	253	15,119	1,199	0	1,877	1	0	48	3,125
Bakewell ...	326	13,727	1	1	1,416	1	0	109	1,528
Aberystwith ...	392	8,337	3	0	1,308	36	0	7	1,354
Northwich ...	102	8,077	1	0	0	0	0	906	907
Anglesey ...	206	11,236	43	2	0	504	1	329	879
Camelford ...	81	2,253	0	0	40	16	5	408	469
Totals ...	10,608	1,334,627	116,408	14,068	12,028	12,366	8,280	18,047	181,197
Rest of the country ...	46,224	3,382,386	11,678	262	3,395	385	326	8,815	24,861
England & Wales	56,832	4,717,013	128,086	14,330	15,423	12,751	8,606	26,862	206,058

¹ Viz. : Groups of, and in some cases single, registration districts.² Exclusive of water.

TABLE VIII.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty-five Mining Districts mentioned in TABLE VII.*

Mining Districts.	Population of both sexes and all ages.			Proportion of miners in 1851.			Proportion of agriculturists in 1851.	
	1801.	1851. ¹	Rate of increase in 1801-51, per cent.	Per square mile.	Per cent. on population.	Per 100 agriculturists.	Per square mile.	Per cent. on population.
COAL AND IRON:								
South Wales ...	132,176	439,352	232	19·0	23·6	140	13·5	16·8
Durham & Northumberland ²	222,758	556,537	150	24·0	18·5	151	16·0	12·3
Lancashire ...	489,711	1,363,212	178	24·1	6·1	69	35·1	8·9
S. Staffordshire	113,368	380,753	236	91·6	18·3	285	32·2	6·4
W. Yorkshire...	365,941	970,657	165	20·3	6·4	66	30·7	9·7
Derby and Nottingham ...	120,070	220,018	83	12·4	12·5	51	24·2	24·5
Staffordshire								
Potteries ...	38,140	120,672	216	59·3	15·0	148	40·2	10·1
Coalbrookdale .	32,130	48,356	51	28·9	22·2	110	26·4	20·3
Whitehaven ...	44,053	73,445	67	7·0	14·4	56	12·4	25·7
Somersetshire..	28,396	46,842	65	20·9	22·5	76	27·5	29·5
Wrexham ...	24,329	42,295	74	17·7	21·2	73	24·1	29·0
Ulverston ...	17,887	30,442	70	5·2	13·1	34	15·3	38·5
Ashby - de - la - Zouch ...	16,208	25,895	60	13·7	16·4	51	26·8	31·9
Westbury - on - Severn ...	8,382	18,124	116	14·2	18·2	67	21·3	27·4
Foleshill ...	10,254	19,490	90	16·5	11·9	69	24·0	17·3
Guisbrough ...	9,954	12,202	23	1·6	6·5	14	11·9	47·4
OTHER MINERALS:								
Cornwall and Devon ...	165,253	325,823	97	16·7	28·0	88	18·9	31·7
Alston & Hexham ...	53,072	78,452	48	6·6	28·8	101	6·6	28·6
Bangor ...	31,738	76,956	142	9·9	22·8	76	13·1	30·1
Holywell ...	35,257	57,757	64	12·4	20·7	61	20·3	33·9
Bakewell ...	38,901	50,812	31	4·7	11·1	29	16·4	38·9
Aberystwith ...	18,932	34,117	80	3·5	16·2	43	8·0	37·8
Northwich ...	17,252	31,202	81	8·9	11·2	40	22·3	28·1
Anglesey ...	25,692	43,007	67	4·3	7·8	17	24·7	45·4
Camelford ...	4,659	8,444	81	5·8	20·8	44	13·1	47·2
Totals ...	2,064,513	5,074,862	146	17·1	13·6	90	19·0	15·1
Rest of the country ...	6,828,023	12,770,939	87	·5	·7	2	22·6	30·9
England and Wales ...	8,892,536	17,845,801	101	3·6	4·4	17	22·0	26·5

¹ Exclusive of military and persons on board vessels.² See note on page 51.

TABLE IX.—*Particulars concerning those Registration Districts not included in the Mining Districts mentioned in TABLE VII., but where, however, in 1851, fully 4 Men per Square Mile, or else 6 per Cent. of the Male Adult Population, were Miners; excluding certain Town Districts¹ where the Number of Miners amounted to less than 1 per Cent. on Population.*

Registration Districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Coal miners.	Iron miners.	Lead miners.	Copper miners.	Tin miners.	Quarriers and salt makers.	Miners and quarriers.		
									Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
NORTHERN CO. : ²											
Berwick-on-Tweed ...	79	5,740	254	0	0	0	0	61	315	5.5	4.0
Haltwhistle ...	131	2,248	279	2	17	0	0	63	361	16.1	2.8
Brampton ...	149	3,066	174	0	10	0	0	32	216	7.0	1.4
Leyburn ...	133	2,685	41	0	151	0	0	21	213	7.9	1.6
Pateley Bridge.	106	2,059	31	0	196	0	0	8	235	11.4	2.2
Skipton ...	235	7,969	19	0	315	0	0	147	481	6.0	2.0
Todmorden ...	42	7,699	90	2	0	0	2	117	211	2.7	5.0
Saddleshworth ...	29	4,775	93	2	0	0	3	69	167	3.5	5.8
Macclesfield ...	127	16,775	649	0	0	0	0	102	751	4.5	5.9
Congleton ...	83	7,921	317	2	0	0	0	116	435	5.5	5.2
MIDLAND CO. :											
Hayfield ...	76	7,919	286	0	2	0	0	77	365	4.6	4.8
Chapel-en-le-Frith ...	99	3,220	104	0	103	0	0	253	460	14.3	4.6
Leek ...	114	6,114	365	9	57	21	0	25	477	7.8	4.2
Cheadle ...	86	4,897	412	0	0	0	0	86	498	10.2	5.8
Radford ...	11	6,600	108	0	0	0	0	2	110	1.7	10.0
Atherstone ...	44	3,006	234	2	0	0	0	16	252	8.4	5.7
Nuneaton ...	32	3,497	166	5	0	0	0	19	190	5.4	5.9
Penkridge ...	111	4,674	323	1	0	0	0	10	334	7.1	3.0
WESTERN CO. :											
Newport (Salop)	74	4,248	261	8	0	0	0	198	467	11.0	6.3
Shifnal ...	72	3,136	173	21	0	0	0	17	211	6.7	2.9
Cleobury Mortimer ...	85	2,404	180	0	0	0	0	19	199	8.3	2.3
Conway ...	80	3,116	0	0	101	105	0	106	312	10.0	3.9
Llanrwst ...	157	3,306	0	0	81	0	0	200	281	8.5	1.8
Dolgelly ...	219	3,332	2	0	49	18	0	180	249	7.5	1.1
Machynlleth ...	177	3,199	0	0	201	0	0	17	218	6.8	1.2
Montgomery ...	139	5,732	2	0	366	0	0	19	387	6.8	2.8
Atcham ...	163	5,411	220	0	227	0	0	6	453	8.4	2.8
Llandilofawr ...	152	4,357	328	16	3	0	0	29	376	8.6	2.5
Narberth ...	192	4,972	362	0	0	0	0	15	377	7.6	2.0
SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES :											
ChippingSodbury	97	5,060	416	8	0	0	0	24	448	8.9	4.6
Clifton ...	42	17,846	262	1	1	1	0	183	448	2.5	10.7
Bedminster ...	85	9,740	443	3	0	1	0	40	487	5.0	5.7
Bath ...	47	15,799	161	0	0	0	0	134	295	1.9	6.3
Frome ...	80	6,436	299	1	0	0	0	20	320	5.0	4.0
SOUTHERN CO. :											
Falmouth ...	40	5,442	0	0	0	40	136	8	184	3.4	4.6
Weymouth ...	54	5,959	13	0	0	0	0	412	425	7.1	7.9
Total ...	3,642	210,359	7,067	83	1,880	186	141	2,851	12,208	5.8	3.4

¹ Viz. : Derby, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Nottingham, and Gravesend.

² Referring to the grouping of counties made use of in other tables.

TABLE X.—Proportions per Cent. and per Square Mile of Males aged 20 Years and upwards employed in Manufactures in 1851.

Registration Counties.	Number per cent. of men employed in					No. per square mile ¹ employed in				
	Textile manu- factures. (Cl. III. Sect. A.)	Metallic manu- factures. (Cl. III. Sect. B.)	Miscellaneous manufactures. Cl. III. Sect. C.	Bro't fr. Cl. IV.	Totals.	Textile manu- factures.	Metallic manu- factures.	Miscellaneous ² manu- factures.	Totals.	
NORTHERN :										
Northumberl.	·6	4·8	2·2	·0	7·6	·3	2·0	·9	3·2	
Durham ...	1·1	5·9	3·2	·0	10·1	1·0	5·5	2·9	9·4	
Cumberland .	8·6	1·7	1·0	·0	11·2	2·9	·6	·3	3·8	
Westmoreland	8·2	1·0	·8	·0	10·1	1·7	·2	·2	2·1	
York—										
„ N. Riding	1·7	·8	1·1	·0	3·5	·5	·2	·3	1·0	
„ E. Riding	1·6	2·0	1·3	·0	5·0	1·0	1·3	·9	3·2	
„ W. Riding	26·4	8·8	1·4	·0	36·6	35·2	11·8	1·9	48·9	
Lancaster ...	23·3	5·1	2·1	·0	30·5	64·2	14·2	5·8	84·2	
Chester ...	15·3	2·6	1·4	·5	19·9	17·2	2·9	2·2	22·3	
MIDLAND :										
Derby ...	12·9	5·6	1·7	·0	20·2	10·2	4·5	1·4	16·0	
Nottingham ...	21·1	2·2	1·6	·0	24·8	17·5	1·8	1·3	20·6	
Leicester ...	22·4	1·3	·9	·0	24·7	16·5	1·0	·7	18·3	
Stafford ...	1·4	15·9	6·8	1·2	25·3	2·0	22·8	11·5	36·3	
Warwick ...	5·5	17·2	2·1	·4	25·2	7·3	22·8	3·4	33·6	
Worcester ...	4·0	13·8	3·0	·0	20·8	4·0	13·8	3·0	20·9	
WESTERN :										
Salop ...	·8	3·4	·7	·0	4·9	·4	1·6	·3	2·3	
Hereford ...	·3	·8	·4	·0	1·4	·1	·3	·2	·6	
North Wales .	2·5	1·7	·5	·0	4·7	·9	·6	·2	1·7	
South Wales .	1·0	6·5	·5	·0	8·0	·4	2·4	·2	3·0	
Monmouth ...	·2	12·3	·4	·0	12·9	·2	10·2	·3	10·7	
SOUTH WESTERN :										
Gloucester ...	3·2	2·2	1·8	·0	7·2	3·2	2·2	1·7	7·1	
Wilts ...	4·9	1·1	·3	·0	6·3	2·5	·5	·2	3·2	
Somerset ...	2·1	1·2	1·4	·0	4·8	1·6	·9	1·1	3·5	
EASTERN :										
Lincoln ...	·2	1·1	·3	·0	1·6	·1	·5	·1	·7	
Rutland ...	·3	·2	·2	·0	·7	·1	·1	·1	·3	
Northampton	·9	1·2	·3	8·8	11·3	·5	·7	5·3	6·6	
Norfolk ...	2·6	·9	·6	1·2	5·3	1·5	·5	1·0	3·1	
Suffolk ...	·7	1·2	·6	·0	2·5	·4	·7	·4	1·5	
Essex ...	1·0	1·0	·5	·0	2·5	·7	·7	·3	1·6	
Cambridge ...	·1	·6	·6	·0	1·3	·0	·4	·3	·7	
Huntingdon .	·1	·5	·5	·0	1·1	·0	·3	·2	·5	
SOUTH MID. :										
Bedford ...	·2	·6	·3	2·5	3·6	·1	·4	1·9	2·4	
Hertford ...	·4	·8	·8	·5	2·5	·3	·5	·9	1·7	
Middlesex ...	·4	1·3	·9	·0	2·6	·6	1·8	1·3	3·7	
Buckingham .	·3	·6	1·3	2·3	4·4	·2	·3	2·1	2·6	
Oxford ...	1·3	·8	1·2	·0	3·3	·8	·5	·7	2·0	
Berks ...	·3	·8	·6	·0	1·8	·2	·5	·4	1·1	
Surrey ...	·8	·6	·9	·0	2·3	·6	·5	·7	1·7	
London ...	2·1	4·5	3·9	·9	11·5	112·4	243·1	260·8	616·2	
SOUTHERN :										
Kent ...	·4	·8	1·0	·0	2·2	·4	·7	·9	1·9	
Sussex ...	·1	·8	·5	·0	1·4	·1	·5	·3	·8	
Hants ...	·3	1·1	·5	·0	2·0	·2	·8	·4	1·4	
Dorset ...	·9	·6	·4	·0	1·9	·4	·3	·2	·9	
Devon ...	1·2	1·1	·8	·0	3·0	·7	·6	·4	1·7	
Cornwall ...	·3	1·5	·5	·0	2·2	·2	·9	·3	1·4	
Engl. & Wales	7·1	4·4	1·8	·4	13·6	5·9	3·6	1·8	11·3	

¹ The areas made use of are exclusive of water.² Including those from Class IV.

TABLE XI.—*Proportions per Cent. and per Square Mile of Women aged 20 Years and upwards employed in Manufactures in 1851.*

Registration Counties.	No. per cent. of women employed in					No. per square mile employed in			
	Textile manu- factures. (Cl. III. Sect. A.)	Metallic manu- factures. (Cl. III. Sect. B.)	Miscellaneous manufactures. Cl. III. Sect. C.	Bro't fr. Cl. IV.	Totals.	Textile manu- factures.	Metallic manu- factures.	Miscel- laneous manu- factures.	Totals.
NORTHERN :									
Northumberl.	·3	·0	·5	·0	·8	·1	·0	·2	·4
Durham ...	·5	·0	·3	·0	·8	·4	·0	·3	·8
Cumberland...	4·5	·0	·2	·0	4·7	1·7	·0	·1	1·8
Westmoreland	2·7	·0	·3	·0	3·0	·6	·0	·1	·7
York—									
„ N. Riding	·2	·0	·2	·0	·4	·0	·0	·1	·1
„ E. Riding	1·0	·0	·1	·0	1·1	·7	·0	·1	·8
„ W. Riding	14·2	·4	·2	·0	14·8	19·4	·5	·3	20·1
Lancaster ...	18·3	·1	·3	·0	18·6	54·6	·2	·8	55·6
Chester... ..	13·5	·1	·2	·3	14·1	16·3	·1	·6	17·0
MIDLAND :									
Derby	12·9	·1	1·0	·0	13·9	10·5	·1	·8	11·4
Nottingham...	15·7	·0	1·3	·0	17·0	13·9	·0	1·1	15·0
Leicester ...	16·8	·0	·3	·0	17·1	13·3	·0	·3	13·6
Stafford ...	1·4	2·7	3·0	·9	8·0	1·9	3·7	5·3	10·9
Warwick ...	8·2	4·0	·6	·1	12·8	11·6	5·6	·9	18·1
Worcester ...	1·1	5·1	4·6	·0	10·7	1·2	5·4	4·9	11·5
WESTERN :									
Salop	·3	·1	·4	·0	·9	·2	·1	·2	·4
Hereford ...	·1	·0	1·4	·0	1·5	·1	·0	·6	·7
North Wales .	1·5	·0	·1	·0	1·6	·6	·0	·0	·6
South Wales .	·8	·2	·1	·0	1·1	·3	·1	·0	·4
Monmouth ...	·1	·4	·1	·0	·6	·1	·3	·1	·5
SOUTH WESTERN. :									
Gloucester ...	3·7	·1	·5	·0	4·4	4·4	·2	·6	5·2
Wilts	5·4	·0	·2	·0	5·6	3·0	·0	·1	3·1
Somerset ...	2·7	·1	3·7	·0	6·5	2·4	·1	3·2	5·7
EASTERN :									
Lincoln	·1	·0	·0	·0	·2	·1	·0	·0	·1
Rutland	·4	·0	·0	·0	·4	·2	·0	·0	·2
Northampton.	10·2	·0	·1	5·9	16·2	6·0	·0	3·5	9·6
Norfolk	2·4	·0	·2	1·0	3·7	1·6	·0	·8	2·4
Suffolk... ..	1·2	·0	1·5	·0	2·7	·8	·0	1·0	1·8
Essex	1·8	·0	1·8	·0	3·6	1·2	·0	1·2	2·4
Cambridge ...	·1	·0	·3	·0	·4	·1	·0	·2	·2
Huntingdon .	2·8	·0	·5	·0	3·4	1·4	·0	·3	1·7
SOUTH MID. :									
Bedford	10·7	·0	14·4	8·1	33·2	7·9	·0	16·8	24·7
Hertford	·8	·0	11·0	1·2	13·1	·6	·0	8·6	9·2
Middlesex ...	·4	·0	·2	·0	·5	·6	·0	·2	·9
Buckingham .	18·3	·0	3·8	·0	22·2	11·6	·0	2·4	14·0
Oxford	2·8	·0	2·9	·0	5·7	1·7	·0	1·8	3·6
Berks	·4	·0	·2	·0	·6	·2	·0	·1	·3
Surrey	·1	·0	·2	·0	·3	·1	·0	·1	·2
London	1·5	·1	·7	·0	2·3	95·1	6·6	46·9	148·6
SOUTHERN :									
Kent	·1	·0	·8	·0	1·0	·1	·0	·7	·8
Sussex	·1	·0	·1	·0	·2	·1	·0	·1	·2
Hants	·3	·1	·2	·0	·6	·2	·1	·1	·4
Dorset	1·4	·9	2·0	·0	4·3	·7	·5	1·1	2·3
Devon	3·3	·0	1·4	·0	4·7	2·1	·0	·9	3·1
Cornwall ...	·2	·0	·1	·0	·3	·1	·0	·1	·2
Engl. & Wales	5·6	·4	1·0	·2	7·1	5·0	·3	1·0	6·4

TABLE XII.—*Numbers of Men and Women employed in Manufactures per Cent. on the whole Numbers of Men and Women respectively, and per Square Mile; and Number of Men employed in Manufactures per Hundred employed in Agriculture, in 1851.*

Registration Counties.	Numbers per square mile.			Numbers per cent. on population.			No. per 100 agri- culturists.
	Men.	Women.	Men and women.	Men.	Women.	Men and women.	Men.
FIRST-RATE :							
Lancaster	84.2	55.6	139.8	30.5	18.6	24.3	234
York, West Riding...	48.9	20.1	69.0	36.6	14.8	25.6	231
Warwick	33.6	18.1	51.7	25.2	12.8	18.8	131
Stafford	36.3	10.9	47.2	25.3	8.0	16.9	146
Chester	22.3	17.0	39.3	19.9	14.1	16.9	78
Nottingham	20.6	15.0	35.6	24.8	17.0	20.8	90
Worcester	20.9	11.5	32.4	20.8	10.7	15.6	79
Leicester... ..	18.3	13.6	31.9	24.7	17.1	20.8	82
Derby	16.0	11.4	27.4	20.2	13.9	17.0	84
Bedford	2.4	24.7	27.1	3.6	33.2	19.3	7
SECOND-RATE :							
London	616.2	148.6	764.8	11.5	2.3	6.5	501
Buckingham	2.6	14.0	16.6	4.4	22.2	13.6	9
Northampton	6.6	9.6	16.2	11.3	16.2	13.8	27
Gloucester	7.1	5.2	12.3	7.2	4.4	5.7	27
Monmouth	10.7	.5	11.2	12.9	.6	7.2	62
Hertford	1.7	9.2	10.9	2.5	13.1	7.9	5
Durham	9.4	.8	10.2	10.1	.8	5.5	74
THIRD-RATE :							
Somerset... ..	3.5	5.7	9.2	4.8	6.5	5.7	13
Wilts	3.2	3.1	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.9	13
Cumberland	3.8	1.8	5.6	11.2	4.7	7.8	32
Oxford	2.0	3.6	5.6	3.3	5.7	4.5	7
Norfolk	3.1	2.4	5.5	5.3	3.7	4.5	12
FOURTH-RATE :							
Devon	1.7	3.1	4.8	3.0	4.7	3.9	8
Middlesex	3.7	.9	4.6	2.6	.5	1.5	9
Essex	1.6	2.4	4.0	2.5	3.6	3.1	5
York, East Riding...	3.2	.8	4.0	5.0	1.1	3.0	16
Northumberland ...	3.2	.4	3.6	7.6	.8	4.1	33
South Wales	3.0	.4	3.4	8.0	1.1	4.4	25
Suffolk	1.5	1.8	3.3	2.5	2.7	2.6	5
Dorset ... ..	.9	2.3	3.2	1.9	4.3	3.2	4
Westmoreland ...	2.1	.7	2.8	10.1	3.0	6.5	22
Salop	2.3	.4	2.7	4.9	.9	2.8	11
Kent	1.9	.8	2.7	2.2	1.0	1.6	6
North Wales	1.7	.6	2.3	4.7	1.6	3.1	11
Huntingdon ... ..	.5	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	2.2	2
FIFTH-RATE :							
Surrey	1.7	.2	1.9	2.3	.3	1.3	6
Hants	1.4	.4	1.8	2.0	.6	1.3	6
Cornwall... ..	1.4	.2	1.6	2.2	.3	1.2	7
Berks	1.1	.3	1.4	1.8	.6	1.2	4
Hereford ... ..	.6	.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	3
York, North Riding	1.0	.1	1.1	3.5	.4	1.9	7
Sussex ... ..	.8	.2	1.0	1.4	.2	.8	3
Cambridge ... ..	.7	.2	.9	1.3	.4	.8	3
Lincoln ... ..	.7	.1	.8	1.6	.2	.9	3
Rutland ... ..	.3	.2	.5	.7	.4	.6	1
England & Wales ...	11.3	6.4	17.7	13.6	7.1	10.2	51

TABLE XIII.—*Numbers of Men employed in 1851 in Textile Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportion on Total Male Adult Population. In Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of ¹							Totals.	Pr. cent. on total number of men.
	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools,&c		
York, West Riding.	8,553	75,229	796	5,634	62	26	2,555	92,855	26·4
Lancaster	104,334	7,328	9,336	638	12	40	3,706	125,394	23·3
Leicester	247	742	80	15	12,106	112	477	13,779	22·4
Nottingham	449	49	187	67	10,693	4,112	803	16,360	21·1
Chester	9,531	96	7,046	28	8	6	175	16,890	15·3
Derby	4,427	86	1,446	63	2,210	477	205	8,914	12·9
Cumberland	3,653	300	4	164	6	1	276	4,404	8·6
Westmoreland ...	15	760	2	188	1	1	324	1,291	8·2
Warwick	275	102	6,106	52	102	21	385	7,043	5·5
Wilts	6	2,840	33	106	2	0	46	3,033	4·9
Worcester	41	2,491	50	17	3	15	122	2,739	4·0
Gloucester	246	2,724	65	56	236	22	127	3,476	3·2
Norfolk	107	520	1,999	124	8	3	210	2,971	2·6
North Wales	41	2,525	4	17	14	0	46	2,647	2·5
Somerset	22	1,632	171	265	10	193	92	2,390	2·1
London	1,239	1,614	7,651	166	39	115	2,434	13,258	2·1
York, North Riding	27	172	2	614	9	0	39	863	1·7
„ East Riding.	639	104	16	255	7	4	81	1,106	1·6
Stafford	470	135	1,059	51	8	8	610	2,341	1·4
Oxford	193	333	14	32	3	6	32	613	1·3
Devon	22	1,265	31	45	20	253	116	1,752	1·2
Durham	63	847	6	203	2	0	76	1,197	1·1
Essex	13	35	842	16	1	2	40	949	1·0
South Wales	11	1,404	7	4	59	2	52	1,539	1·0
Dorset	16	50	31	264	0	5	24	390	·9
Northampton ...	33	39	352	21	5	20	47	517	·9
Salop	135	251	4	72	2	4	54	522	·8
Surrey	130	87	58	54	20	6	57	412	·8
Rest of England ...	590	807	1,017	414	35	120	530	3,513	·3
England and Wales	135,528	104,567	38,415	9,645	25,683	5,579	13,741	333,158	7·1

¹ For the composition of these groups of manufacturing occupations, see p. 60.

TABLE XIV.—*Numbers of Women employed in 1851 in Textile Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportion on Total Number of Women. In Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of ¹							Totals.	Pr. cent. on total No. of women.
	Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools,&c		
Lancaster	88,685	2,728	12,030	900	116	85	2,159	106,703	18·3
Buckingham	5	0	176	1	7	7,093	7	7,289	18·3
Leicester	364	551	208	1	8,877	1,015	29	11,045	16·8
Nottingham	639	27	581	3	5,911	5,790	36	12,987	15·7
York, W. Riding ...	5,658	39,772	1,208	3,995	87	35	278	51,033	14·2
Chester	9,392	18	6,590	5	8	11	23	16,047	13·5
Derby	4,268	89	2,042	35	1,001	1,738	16	9,189	12·9
Bedford	3	3	9	0	2	3,766	1	3,784	10·7
Northampton ...	2	19	121	2	6	5,786	14	5,950	10·2
Warwick	100	68	10,563	14	115	68	152	11,080	8·2
Wilts	54	2,998	199	46	2	232	78	3,609	5·4
Cumberland	2,142	60	4	216	8	3	59	2,492	4·5
Gloucester	315	3,689	290	27	252	72	180	4,825	3·7
Devon	33	2,062	284	34	13	3,033	144	5,653	3·3
Oxford	12	86	9	1	2	1,190	7	1,307	2·8
Huntingdon	1	3	1	0	0	442	0	447	2·8
Somerset	98	1,977	957	346	39	235	22	3,674	2·7
Westmoreland ...	3	201	3	209	18	1	5	440	2·7
Norfolk	152	188	2,663	12	1	14	50	3,080	2·4
Essex	11	25	1,451	0	4	175	19	1,685	1·8
London	812	694	8,847	38	22	563	243	11,219	1·5
N. Wales	32	1,469	4	1	127	2	36	1,671	1·5
Stafford	672	24	1,260	4	16	256	44	2,276	1·4
Dorset	221	71	188	146	5	30	31	692	1·4
Suffolk	10	220	753	20	4	119	15	1,141	1·2
Worcester	39	611	87	6	9	16	20	788	1·1
York, East Riding .	606	24	7	70	9	10	17	743	1·0
Rest of England and Wales	374	1,344	831	326	708	400	307	4,290	·3
England and Wales	114,703	59,021	51,366	6,458	17,369	32,230	3,992	285,139	5·6

¹ For the composition of these groups of manufacturing occupations, see p. 60.

TABLE XV.—*Numbers of Adults employed in 1851 in the several*

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (exclusive of water). Square miles.	Population aged twenty years and upwards.		Numbers employed			
				Cotton.		Wool.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Manchester	1,422	414,513	449,564	117,029	99,778	9,151	4,128
Bradford	279	102,768	106,869	2,188	783	37,248	26,181
Leeds	357	112,507	115,702	2,028	1,489	35,244	11,926
Leicester	877	110,913	119,524	1,146	1,787	747	604
Buckingham	1,284	70,548	76,168	56	6	32	9
Coventry	77	18,249	20,010	151	26	6	1
Macclesfield	324	30,810	32,354	737	665	19	5
Spitalfields	2	46,014	47,610	116	239	234	35
West of England ...	294	30,532	35,577	62	11	5,647	6,774
Norwich	7	17,848	22,704	31	91	491	167
Carlisle	105	10,764	12,250	2,395	1,548	41	7
Barnsley	55	9,562	8,717	23	3	18	3
Derby	5	11,109	12,759	82	214	9	10
Kidderminster ...	58	8,762	9,209	9	22	2,444	564
Honiton	419	23,150	28,398	4	14	69	82
Sudbury	244	17,370	18,582	0	0	14	116
Newtown (Mont.) ...	296	6,537	6,725	0	0	1,218	1,009
Kendal	283	9,545	10,046	11	3	742	189
Wellington (Som.) ...	94	5,530	6,224	0	2	400	808
Crediton	144	5,728	6,214	0	2	37	722
Tewkesbury	61	4,026	4,344	1	2	1	2
Pateley Bridge ...	106	2,059	1,982	4	1	0	0
Northallerton	107	3,582	3,395	1	0	16	1
Totals	6,900	1,072,426	1,154,927	126,074	106,686	93,828	53,293
Rest of the country ..	49,932	3,644,587	3,944,657	9,454	8,017	10,739	5,728
England & Wales ...	56,832	4,717,013	5,099,584	135,528	114,703	104,567	59,021

Kinds of Textile Manufactures, in Twenty-three of the most important Districts.

in the Manufacture of										Total employed in textile manufactures.	
Silk.		Flax.		Hosiery.		Lace.		Tools, &c.		Men.	Women.
Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Wom.		
9,401	11,971	464	684	18	110	33	36	3,641	2,115	139,737	118,822
273	155	52	12	16	15	5	7	1,102	18	40,884	27,121
369	968	1,402	2,560	21	12	2	11	1,138	217	40,204	17,183
305	912	23	3	23,381	14,948	4,570	7,081	1,329	66	31,501	25,401
386	291	5	2	6	8	45	15,735	38	10	568	16,061
5,949	9,903	2	0	94	100	8	10	74	4	6,284	10,044
7,146	6,924	7	1	1	2	4	17	45	10	7,959	7,624
5,868	6,220	17	4	1	2	6	22	372	9	6,614	6,531
31	293	5	5	4	37	1	8	79	31	5,829	7,159
1,644	1,734	8	0	8	1	2	8	183	45	2,367	2,046
3	0	7	8	5	5	0	0	35	2	2,486	1,570
0	1	2,815	914	0	0	0	1	77	4	2,933	926
1,271	1,741	2	1	32	32	63	100	76	10	1,535	2,108
38	37	3	1	0	4	1	2	70	8	2,565	638
10	144	23	5	0	0	16	2,365	9	14	131	2,624
808	1,629	9	0	0	0	0	3	4	11	835	1,759
0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	1,224	1,011
2	3	174	209	1	9	1	1	320	3	1,251	417
0	7	1	0	0	0	0	13	3	2	404	832
0	2	7	8	0	1	0	12	3	27	47	774
19	51	0	0	225	238	12	25	2	4	260	322
4	0	320	167	0	0	0	1	0	0	328	169
0	0	363	29	0	0	0	0	13	0	393	30
33,527	42,986	5,711	4,613	23,815	15,524	4,769	25,458	8,615	2,612	296,339	251,172
4,888	8,380	3,934	1,845	1,868	1,845	810	6,772	5,126	1,380	36,819	33,967
38,415	51,366	9,645	6,458	25,683	17,369	5,579	32,230	13,741	3,992	333,158	285,139

TABLE XVI.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty-three Manufacturing Districts referred to in TABLE XV.*

Manufacturing districts.	Population— of both sexes and all ages.			Persons employed in textile manufactures.					
	1801.	1851. ¹	Rate of increase in 1801—51 per cent.	No. per square mile.			No. per ct. on population.		
				Men.	Women.	Men & Women.	Men.	Women.	Men & Women.
Manchester ...	546,564	1,600,746	193	98·3	83·6	181·9	33·7	26·4	29·9
Bradford	138,913	397,593	186	146·5	97·2	243·7	39·8	25·4	32·4
Leeds	167,119	431,800	153	112·6	48·1	160·7	35·7	14·9	25·1
Leicester... ..	213,230	424,892	99	35·9	29·0	64·9	23·4	21·3	24·7
Buckingham ...	181,009	275,707	52	·4	12·5	12·9	·8	21·1	11·3
Coventry... ..	34,878	69,732	100	81·6	130·4	212·0	34·4	50·2	42·7
Macclesfield ...	53,385	116,870	119	24·6	23·5	48·1	25·8	23·6	24·7
Spitalfields ...	79,512	168,209	112	3307·0	3265·5	6572·5	14·4	13·7	14·0
West of England	95,262	120,466	26	19·8	24·4	44·2	19·1	20·1	19·6
Norwich	36,238	67,918	87	338·1	292·3	630·4	13·3	9·0	10·9
Carlisle	18,939	41,369	118	23·7	15·0	38·7	23·1	12·8	17·6
Barnsley	11,345	34,953	208	53·3	16·8	70·1	30·7	10·6	21·1
Derby	11,663	43,684	275	307·0	421·6	728·6	13·8	16·5	15·3
Kidderminster .	17,144	32,917	92	44·2	11·0	55·2	29·3	6·9	17·8
Honiton	59,090	92,869	57	·3	6·3	6·6	·6	9·2	5·3
Sudbury	45,857	67,648	48	3·4	7·2	10·6	4·8	9·5	7·2
Newtown (Mont.)	15,616	25,107	61	4·1	3·4	7·5	18·7	15·0	16·9
Kendal	23,403	36,565	56	4·4	1·5	5·9	13·1	4·2	8·5
Wellington (Som.)	17,887	22,121	24	4·3	8·9	13·2	7·3	13·4	10·5
Crediton	18,070	21,728	20	·3	5·4	5·7	·8	12·5	6·9
Tewkesbury ...	10,999	15,131	38	4·3	5·3	9·6	6·5	7·4	6·9
Pateley Bridge .	5,920	7,579	28	3·1	1·6	4·7	15·9	8·5	12·3
Northallerton ...	9,633	12,460	29	3·7	·3	4·0	11·0	·9	6·1
Totals ...	1,811,676	4,128,064	128	42·9	36·4	79·3	27·6	21·7	24·6
Rest of the country... ..	7,080,860	13,717,737	94	·7	·7	1·4	1·0	·9	·9
England & Wales	8,892,536	17,845,801	101	5·9	5·0	10·9	7·1	5·6	6·3

¹ Exclusive of military in barracks and persons on board vessels.

TABLE XVII.—Particulars concerning those Registration Districts (Fifty in Number) in which, although they are not included in the Twenty-three Districts of TABLE XV., at least Three Per Cent. of the Men were in 1851 employed in Textile Manufactures.

Registration districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mib.
NORTHERN COS.:												
Longtown ...	135	2,597	194	5	0	2	0	0	0	201	7.7	1.5
Brampton ...	149	3,066	226	5	1	2	0	0	21	255	8.3	1.7
Wigton ...	239	6,299	437	14	0	1	0	0	16	468	7.4	2.0
Cockermouth...	239	9,829	264	201	0	47	0	0	162	674	6.9	2.8
Teesdale ..	272	5,069	7	246	1	64	0	0	12	330	6.5	1.2
Darlington ...	98	5,305	6	323	0	57	0	0	4	390	7.4	4.0
Stokesley ...	94	2,446	0	0	0	126	0	0	9	135	5.5	1.4
Sculcoates ...	61	11,267	584	39	0	32	3	0	19	677	6.0	11.1
Bedale ...	71	2,419	4	67	0	5	1	0	1	78	3.2	1.1
Askrigg ...	121	1,565	4	37	0	1	5	0	4	51	3.3	.4
Sedbergh ...	83	1,166	29	32	0	0	6	0	3	70	6.0	.8
Settle ...	242	3,822	271	3	0	94	0	0	1	369	9.7	1.5
Knaresborough	135	7,709	32	18	3	393	0	0	7	453	5.9	3.4
Wortley ...	134	8,672	11	599	26	137	1	0	5	779	9.0	5.8
Lancaster ...	217	9,209	355	73	198	19	0	0	42	687	7.5	3.2
Garstang ...	96	3,553	162	49	0	0	0	0	5	216	6.1	2.3
Fylde ...	85	5,603	200	1	1	85	0	0	3	290	5.2	3.4
Ormskirk ...	136	9,710	55	1	331	10	0	0	4	401	4.1	2.9
Warrington ...	47	9,507	648	1	137	4	9	1	7	798	8.4	17.0
Altrincham ...	115	9,239	583	5	112	2	1	0	10	713	7.7	6.2
MIDLAND COS.:												
Chapel - en - le												
Frith ...	99	3,220	108	2	13	3	0	0	5	131	4.1	1.3
Bakewell ...	169	7,984	530	4	49	38	65	0	6	692	8.7	4.1
Chesterfield ...	148	12,704	61	13	8	13	268	43	16	422	3.3	2.9
Southwell ...	184	7,015	0	0	5	0	341	10	0	356	5.1	1.9
Bingham ...	106	4,222	2	0	0	1	167	7	0	177	4.2	1.7
Billesdon ...	79	1,971	0	3	0	0	125	0	0	128	6.5	1.6
Market Harbro'	100	4,211	3	60	37	0	236	1	3	340	8.1	3.4
Ashby - de - la												
Zouch ...	79	6,628	28	11	4	1	258	0	11	313	4.7	4.0
Tamworth ...	73	3,744	127	0	2	1	0	0	11	141	3.8	1.9
Cheadle ...	86	4,897	161	2	31	1	0	0	23	218	4.4	2.5
WESTERN COS.:												
Bridgnorth ...	109	4,473	0	181	0	3	0	2	6	192	4.3	1.8
Corwen ...	193	4,217	0	168	0	0	0	0	0	168	4.0	.9
Dolgelly ...	219	3,332	0	134	0	0	0	0	0	134	4.0	.6
Machynlleth ...	177	3,199	0	280	0	0	0	0	1	281	8.8	1.6
Tregaron ...	191	2,427	0	30	0	0	55	0	0	85	3.5	.4
SOUTH - WESTERN COUNTIES:												
Wheatenhurst .	35	2,069	0	137	0	0	0	0	0	137	6.6	3.9
Warminster ...	88	4,340	0	131	4	0	0	0	17	152	3.5	1.7
Mere ...	52	2,197	0	0	13	86	0	0	0	99	4.5	1.9
Shepton Mallet	78	4,418	1	49	90	7	2	0	2	151	3.4	1.9
Chard ...	94	6,310	0	102	0	133	0	196	4	435	6.9	4.6

TABLE XVII.—*continued.*

Registration districts.	Area. Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
EASTERN COS.:												
Forehoe	59	3,595	10	7	97	5	0	1	3	123	3·4	2·1
Risbridge	84	4,678	92	0	84	3	0	0	4	183	3·0	2·2
Witham	61	4,211	1	24	107	1	0	1	0	134	3·2	2·2
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:												
Banbury... ..	118	8,058	190	10	8	19	1	5	10	243	3·0	2·1
Witney	110	6,267	1	265	0	2	1	0	3	272	4·3	2·5
Croydon... ..	51	7,891	112	55	49	2	0	3	38	259	3·3	5·1
SOUTHERN COS.:												
Dartford... ..	80	7,302	247	0	60	0	0	0	42	349	4·8	4·4
Bridport... ..	51	3,996	1	8	0	189	0	0	5	203	5·1	4·0
Tiverton... ..	282	10,281	1	194	7	0	0	160	9	371	3·6	1·3
Totnes	151	8,346	0	273	0	0	0	0	5	278	3·3	1·8
Totals	6,175	276,260	5,748	3,862	1,478	1,589	1,536	430	559	15,202	5·5	2·5

TABLE XVIII.—*Particulars concerning those Registration Districts (Fifty-two in Number) in which, although they are not included in the Twenty-three Districts of TABLE XV., at least Three Per Cent. of the Women were in 1851 employed in Textile Manufactures.*

Registration districts.	Area. Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
NORTHERN COS. :												
Longtown ...	135	2,583	103	0	0	1	0	0	0	104	4·0	·8
Wigton ...	239	6,665	279	4	1	0	0	2	1	287	4·3	1·2
Darlington ...	98	6,385	1	232	0	18	0	0	14	265	4·2	2·7
Sculcoates ...	61	13,601	519	7	1	18	2	2	4	553	4·1	9·1
Sedbergh ...	83	1,199	28	15	0	0	52	0	0	95	7·9	1·1
Settle ...	242	3,719	215	4	1	67	0	0	0	287	7·7	1·2
Lancaster ...	217	9,847	618	5	104	0	3	2	0	732	7·4	3·4
Garstang ...	96	3,263	232	16	0	0	0	0	0	248	7·6	2·6
Fylde ...	85	6,066	234	1	2	157	0	0	0	394	6·5	4·6
Ormskirk ...	136	9,953	35	3	315	1	0	0	0	354	3·6	2·6
Warrington ...	47	9,711	732	0	167	5	4	10	0	918	9·5	19·5
Altrincham ...	115	9,571	429	0	49	1	0	1	1	481	5·0	4·2
MIDLAND COS. :												
Chapel - en - le Frith ...	99	3,020	111	1	5	0	0	0	0	117	3·9	1·2
Bakewell ...	169	8,245	640	4	59	29	42	166	0	940	11·4	5·6
Chesterfield ...	148	11,646	153	6	36	4	121	76	1	397	3·4	2·7
Ashborne ...	158	5,897	174	1	3	0	0	181	1	360	6·1	2·3
Bingham ...	106	4,408	0	0	5	0	27	299	0	331	7·5	3·1

TABLE XVIII.—continued.

Registration districts.	Area. Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of							Engaged in textile manufactures.		
			Cotton.	Wool.	Silk.	Flax.	Hosiery.	Lace.	Tools, &c.	Total number.	Per cent. on population.	Per square mile.
Melton Mow- bray	153	5,571	3	1	0	0	1	166	0	171	3·1	1·1
Market Harbro'	100	4,504	2	31	29	0	177	133	1	373	8·3	3·7
Cheadle	86	4,746	184	0	22	0	0	67	3	276	5·8	3·2
Uttoxeter	98	4,336	138	0	1	0	0	83	1	223	5·1	2·3
Tamworth	73	3,902	151	0	3	0	2	2	3	161	4·1	2·2
Ashby - de - la Zouch... ..	79	6,960	41	1	1	0	299	282	0	624	9·0	7·9
Atherstone	44	3,171	3	3	297	0	2	0	1	306	9·6	7·0
Shipston - on - Stour	123	5,540	0	3	217	10	0	1	5	236	4·3	1·9
WESTERN COS.:												
Machynlleth ...	177	3,596	0	200	0	0	6	0	0	206	5·7	1·2
Tregaron	191	2,939	0	3	0	0	121	0	0	124	4·2	·6
Newcastle - in - Emlyn	177	6,183	1	41	0	0	191	0	1	234	3·8	1·3
SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES:												
Wheatenurst .	35	2,257	0	144	0	0	0	0	1	145	6·4	4·1
Malmesbury ...	90	4,019	1	1	0	0	0	133	3	138	3·4	1·5
Warminster ...	88	4,889	0	91	87	0	0	1	0	179	3·7	2·0
Mere	52	2,387	47	3	67	34	0	0	12	163	6·8	3·1
Shepton Mallet	78	5,107	3	41	396	8	0	3	1	452	8·9	5·8
Chard	94	7,213	0	87	1	154	0	168	1	411	5·7	4·4
Yeovil	81	8,279	17	146	2	112	0	0	2	279	3·4	3·4
EASTERN COS.:												
Yarmouth	2	9,040	0	0	399	0	0	0	0	399	4·4	199·5
Forehoe	59	3,874	42	5	97	0	0	1	0	145	3·7	2·5
Witham	61	4,375	6	6	152	0	0	164	1	329	7·5	5·4
Brixworth	94	4,024	0	3	0	1	2	340	0	346	8·6	3·7
Thrapstone ...	80	3,368	1	4	2	0	0	263	2	272	8·1	3·4
St. Neots	102	5,068	0	2	0	0	0	423	0	425	8·4	4·2
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:												
Woburn	46	3,361	0	0	0	0	0	319	1	320	9·5	7·0
St. Albans	54	5,215	0	0	163	5	0	4	0	172	3·3	3·2
Henley	96	4,963	0	1	0	0	0	191	2	194	3·9	2·0
Bicester	100	4,305	0	2	2	0	0	219	0	223	5·2	2·2
SOUTHERN COS.:												
Whitchurch ...	46	1,544	0	0	85	0	0	0	0	85	5·5	1·8
Sherborne	63	3,838	0	2	129	0	0	1	0	132	3·4	2·1
Beaminster ...	84	3,933	4	0	0	106	0	1	19	130	3·3	1·5
Bridport	51	4,927	216	36	3	27	1	2	2	287	5·8	5·6
Tiverton	282	11,028	0	190	88	0	1	346	3	628	5·7	2·2
South Molton .	193	5,625	3	115	2	0	1	75	0	196	3·5	1·0
Okehampton ...	198	5,576	0	264	3	0	0	2	1	270	4·8	1·4
Totals... ..	5,664	285,447	5,366	1,725	2,996	758	1,055	4,129	88	16,117	5·6	2·8

On the Occupations of the People, especially those peculiar to certain Localities. Deduced from the Census of England and Wales, 1851. Part III.

IN introducing to the notice of the Society this, the third and last of my papers on the Occupations of the People, I presume there can be no need of repeating the explanations contained in those preceding it.

Coming, then, at once to the untouched portion of the subject, we find remaining to be dealt with the second and third sections of the third or manufacturing class, and those classes (numbered V. and VIII.) which are employed about commerce and transit, and about government and defence.

SECTION I.—*Metallic Manufactures.*

The section of Class III. marked B comprises those belonging to this branch of industry, including, in 1851, 207,079 men, and 18,136 women; besides 62,590 young men, and 11,048 young women, of whom no further notice can be taken, as their numbers in particular localities are not furnished by the Census Report.

Of the 207,079 men (to whom our attention throughout this section will be confined, except where women are particularly adverted to), 100,212 were workers in iron and steel;¹ 22,766 were workers in brass and other mixed metals;² 10,623 were workers in tin, lead, copper, and zinc;³ 40,506 were makers of engines, machines, tools, &c.;⁴ 27,188 were workers in gold and silver, watchmakers, &c.;⁵ and 5784 were engaged in the manufacture of arms.⁶

¹ Consisting of 49,005 iron manufacturers, 12,713 nail manufacturers, 1884 needle manufacturers, 1984 anchorsmiths, 4857 boiler makers, 4371 file makers, 6242 cutlers, 1599 grinders (branch undefined), and 17,557 "other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

² Consisting of 4768 locksmiths and bellhangers, 6495 brassfounders, 2011 button makers, 930 wire makers, 2117 wire workers and weavers, 437 white metal manufacturers, and 6008 "other workers and dealers in mixed metals."

³ Consisting of 1584 lead manufacturers, 1759 "other workers and dealers in lead," 351 zinc manufacturers, 2115 copper manufacturers, and 4814 tinplate workers and others working and dealing in tin.

⁴ Consisting of 34,797 engine and machine makers, 3271 tool makers, 1568 "others dealing in tools and machines," and 870 "other implement makers."

⁵ Consisting of 7915 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1111 platers, 1350 "others working in gold and silver," 14,020 watchmakers, 2443 philosophical instrument makers and dealers, and 349 medallists and diesinkers.

⁶ Including 5011 gunsmiths and 773 sword-cutlers and others.

Of the 18,136 women, 11,509 were workers in iron and steel,¹ and 4943 in mixed metals;² the remaining 1684 coming under the other heads just specified.

The 207,079 men engaged in manufactures of this description amounted to 4·4 per cent. on the total number of men in England and Wales. In nine³ registration counties, in South Wales, and in London, the proportion exceeded this average. In these the aggregate number of men engaged in metallic manufactures was 176,503; in the rest of the country only 30,576.

Adhering to the plan (already made use of in the second paper of this series) of separating from the rest of the country those registration districts in which the class under consideration attains the greatest degree of importance, we find eleven groups and nine single registration districts, occupying less than one-twelfth of the surface of the country, in which nearly three-fourths of our metal manufacturers were (in 1851) located. In these places, on the average, 11·7 per cent. of the men were manufacturers of metal, being 34·5 men per square mile.

Moreover, in forty-eight other registration districts, at least 3 per cent. of the men were metal manufacturers; in these the average proportions were 4·2 per cent., and 9·4 per square mile.

The remainder of the country (49,752 square miles) contained only 30,449 men employed in this class of manufactures, being 1·1 per cent. on male adult population, or 0·6 per square mile.

The increase of population in the twenty principal metal-manufacturing districts during the past half-century has in general been rapid, averaging 191 per cent. in them against 80 per cent. in the rest of the country. That in the Sheffield group was not so considerable as in most of the others; but in Sheffield itself the rate was 196 per cent. The rate of increase of population in those districts situate in the metropolis cannot be considered a reliable index of the degree of prosperity of their manufactures. Much of the growth of the manufactures of such districts must take the form of extension of the area occupied; indeed, it is certain that those for which the districts in question are remarkable now engage the inhabitants of a larger portion of their areas than they did in 1801.

Of the twenty districts (eleven groups and nine single registration districts) already referred to as containing the highest proportions of metal manufacturers, the principal is that denominated the *Birmingham* district, which, on less than a one-hundred-and-twentieth of the surface, included (in 1851) above one fourth of the metal manufac-

¹ Including 6602 nail and 1209 needle manufacturers.

² Including 2275 button makers and 528 pin manufacturers.

³ Viz.: Warwick, Stafford, Worcester, Monmouth, York (West Riding), Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, and Derby.

turers in the country. This district includes ten registration districts, and may be divided into three portions.

First. The registration districts of Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Dudley, Walsall, and West Bromwich; wherein were enumerated altogether 11,300 iron manufacturers, 4721 nail manufacturers, 3351 locksmiths and bellhangers, 2030 engine and machine makers, 836 anchorsmiths, 825 gunsmiths, &c.

Secondly. The districts of Birmingham, Aston, and King's Norton (including Birmingham and the adjacent country); wherein were returned 3184 brass founders, 2130 gunsmiths, 1693 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 1804 iron manufacturers, 1721 button makers, 1106 engine and machine makers, 868 tool makers, 714 nail manufacturers, 660 platers, 578 wire workers and weavers, &c.

Thirdly. The districts of Bromsgrove and Alcester, situate south of the others, and containing (in 1851) 1218 needle manufacturers, and 1318 nail manufacturers.

Of women there were in the entire group 13,270 employed in metallic manufactures.¹ The number in the districts of Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, and Stourbridge, was 6124, of whom 5056 were nail manufacturers. In Birmingham, Aston, and King's Norton there were 4958, of whom 1620 were button makers. In Bromsgrove and Alcester there were 2188, of whom 1099 were needle manufacturers, and 964 nail manufacturers.

The great numbers both of men and women returned under the heads "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel," and "Other workers and dealers in mixed metals," in this manufacturing district, as well as in that of Sheffield, must not be passed unnoticed. The wonderful variety of the manufactures of the districts in question, by rendering it inconvenient to return separately those engaged in each of them, gives rise to this circumstance.

The district occupies altogether 454 square miles, and shows a proportion of 29 per cent. of its men, and 7 per cent. of its women, engaged in metallic manufactures (in 1851); being 118 men and 29 women per square mile.

¹ The whole number so employed in England and Wales was only 18,136, as has just been stated.

	Wolver- hampton.	Stour- bridge.	Dudley.	Walsall.	West Bromwich.	Aston.	Birming- ham.	King's Norton.	Broms- grove.	Alester.
Area (dry land). Square miles	84	25	28	34	30	49	4	44	74	82
Inhabitants—Men	29,648	14,615	26,842	12,137	17,950	17,529	46,207	7,748	6,767	4,586
Women	26,341	14,136	25,289	10,437	16,930	18,283	48,487	9,331	6,752	4,702
MEN:										
Iron manufacturers	2,801	1,953	3,273	694	2,579	453	979	372	6	1
Nail 	233	1,900	2,057	176	355	120	283	311	1,315	3
Anchorsmiths	41	258	367	170	0	11	31	8	1	0
Needle manufacturers... ..	0	0	1	2	5	3	10	10	504	714
“Others working and dealing in iron and steel”... ..	846	422	703	1,250	423	492	914	156	200	17
Brassfounders	269	5	52	155	43	720	2,361	103	2	0
Locksmiths, bellhangers	2,932	13	20	348	38	51	213	5	0	0
Button makers A.	0	0	0	5	28	417	1,268	36	29	2
Wireworkers, weavers... ..	9	1	9	1	4	325	239	14	0	0
“Others working and dealing in mixed metals”... ..	418	10	30	231	69	314	1,185	54	6	0
Goldsmiths, silversmiths	3	0	8	4	64	158	1,470	65	0	0
Platers	1	0	0	170	19	84	534	42	1	0
Engine and machine makers	455	230	618	43	684	233	726	147	26	5
Tool makers	124	6	31	23	66	273	573	22	1	0
Gunsmiths	52	6	26	396	345	435	1,646	49	4	1
“Others manufacturing arms”... ..	0	34	75	1	36	216	286	46	0	0
Total employed in me- tallic manufactures .	8,568	4,960	7,555	3,813	4,966	4,874	14,432	1,629	2,115	776
being, per cent. on total number	28·9	33·9	28·1	31·4	27·7	27·8	31·2	21·0	31·3	16·9
per square mile	102·0	198·4	269·8	112·1	165·5	99·5	3608·0	37·0	28·6	9·5
WOMEN:										
Nail manufacturers	55	1,727	2,797	66	411	43	91	207	963	1
Needle 	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	19	488	611
“Others working and dealing in iron and steel”... ..	162	64	182	106	44	225	1,023	14	66	21
Button makers	1	1	1	2	6	298	1,316	6	18	0
“Others working and dealing in mixed metals”... ..	368	0	6	88	11	207	903	16	8	1
Total employed in me- tallic manufactures .	593	1,794	2,986	270	481	844	3,845	269	1,552	636
being, per cent. on total number	2·3	12·7	11·8	2·6	2·8	4·6	7·9	2·9	23·0	13·5

The district including *Sheffield* ranks next in importance after that of Birmingham, in respect of its metallic manufactures. That of Manchester and South Lancashire, it is true, has a larger population engaged in this department of industry, and that on a not much larger area. But, while the first-named district contains a large town thoroughly devoted to these manufactures, and produces for the most distant markets, the metal workers of the other principally subserve the more characteristic manufactures of the place, and do not in any part of it possess great relative consequence.

The district around Sheffield comprises six registration districts, which may best be considered in two parts.

The first, including the registration districts of Sheffield, Ecclesall Bierlow, and Wortley (or Sheffield town and a tract to the north-west), contained, in 1851, 4407 cutlers, 2958 file makers, 892 tool makers,

598 goldsmiths and silversmiths, and the enormous number of 7360 men returned under the head "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

We shall hereafter have occasion to notice the unusual number of women employed in warehousing at this place, as well as in Birmingham. We shall also find a large number of workers in ivory and bone here, chiefly employed in making handles to knives, &c.

The remaining portion of the district (lying to the east and south of Sheffield) comprises the registration districts of Rotherham, Chesterfield, and Belper, and contained (in 1851) 1524 iron manufacturers, 837 nail manufacturers, and 760 "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel."

The number of women engaged in metallic manufactures in the entire group was not large, amounting to only 1071, of whom 660 belonged to the head "Other workers and dealers in iron and steel." Of the whole number, 887 were found in the registration district of Sheffield, and 138 in that of Ecclesall Bierlow.

The proportion of the adult male inhabitants of the Sheffield group of districts engaged in the class of manufactures at present under consideration was (in 1851) 28 per cent., being 44 men per square mile. The proportions of male adult population so employed in the registration districts of Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow (44·6 and 47·7 per cent.) were not nearly attained in any other registration districts in this country.

	Wort- ley.	Eccles- all Bierlow.	Sheffield.	Rother- ham.	Chester- field.	Belper.
Area (dry land). Sq. miles	134	33	17	79	148	104
Inhabitants—Men	8672	9748	23,293	8700	12,704	12,348
MEN:						
Cutlers	305	1037	3,065	19	37	3
File makers	439	736	1,783	21	27	5
Iron manufacturers ...	176	63	205	742	349	433
Nail manufacturers ...	135	16	24	138	67	632
Other workers and dealers in iron and steel... ..	476	1715	5,169	377	376	7
Tool makers... ..	2	264	626	2	44	4
Goldsmiths & silversmiths	1	170	427	3	0	1
Total employed in me- tallic manufactures ..	1761	4646	12,629	1445	1,075	1,312
Being per ct. on total No.	20·3	47·7	44·6	16·6	8·5	10·6
„ per square mile ...	13·1	140·8	742·9	18·3	7·3	12·6

The *Manchester* district, just referred to, on an area of 662 square miles, contained (in 1851) 25,403 men engaged in metallic manufactures. It comprises fifteen registration districts, and may be appropriately divided into three parts.

In the first, consisting of the registration districts of Manchester Salford, Chorlton, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Bury, and Rochdale, and thus including Manchester and all that part of the group lying eastward of that place, there were returned 8099 engine and machine makers, 2661 iron manufacturers, 522 boiler makers, &c.

The second comprises the registration districts of Bolton, Wigan, Leigh, and Warrington, and contained at the same period 1191 iron manufacturers, 989 engine and machine makers, 757 nail manufacturers, 274 file makers, 217 boiler makers, 125 wire workers and weavers, &c.¹

The third, including the registration districts of Liverpool, West Derby, and Prescott, contained 1868 watchmakers, 1017 iron manufacturers, 1054 engine and machine makers, 403 boiler makers, &c.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Sq. mls.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Nail manufacturers.	Boiler makers.	Watch makers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratio of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
									Per ct. on total No.	Per square mile.
Rochdale ...	63	19,094	712	125	8	43	23	1104	5·8	17·5
Bury ...	52	22,960	467	352	25	4	16	1070	4·7	20·6
Oldham ...	26	22,623	1251	294	16	20	29	1831	8·1	70·4
Ashton-under-Lyne }	60	30,407	570	260	58	96	26	1242	4·1	20·7
Stockport ...	48	22,610	374	186	37	60	22	940	4·2	19·6
Chorlton ...	18	31,918	1877	257	7	136	49	2768	8·7	153·8
Manchester ...	20	60,693	2085	889	72	143	132	4412	7·3	220·6
Salford ...	7½	22,558	763	298	9	20	35	1475	6·5	196·7
Bolton ...	69	29,228	575	888	33	140	26	2073	7·1	30·0
Wigan ...	73	19,953	255	175	510	42	38	1348	6·8	18·5
Leigh ...	37	8,547	33	32	195	3	4	336	3·9	9·1
Warrington ...	47	9,507	126	96	19	32	18	775	8·2	16·5
Prescot ...	80	14,675	148	65	79	20	710	1402	9·6	17·5
West Derby ...	59	36,996	412	484	20	141	420	1798	4·9	30·5
Liverpool ...	2½	73,102	494	468	96	242	738	2829	3·9	1131·6

The South Wales or *Merthyr* district comprises seven registration districts, and, like those already described, admits of being subdivided.

The eastern part consists of the registration districts of Merthyr Tydfil, Crickhowel, Abergavenny, and Pontypool; and in 1851 contained 8855 iron manufacturers, and but one copper manufacturer.

The western part includes the registration districts of Neath, Swansea, and Llanelly, containing, in 1851, 1755 copper manufacturers, and 1165 iron manufacturers.

¹ The district of Warrington contained 242 of the file makers and 119 of the wire workers and weavers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.	Copper manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
						Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Pontypool... ..	80	7,878	1,061	0	1,311	16·6	16·4
Abergavenny ...	138	17,940	3,405	0	3,674	20·5	26·6
Crickhowel ...	84	6,458	648	1	718	11·1	8·5
Merthyr Tydfil...	176	23,939	3,741	0	4,058	17·0	23·1
Neath	245	12,492	887	595	1,948	15·6	8·0
Swansea	134	11,662	135	763	1,178	10·1	8·8
Llanelly	91	5,572	143	397	743	13·3	8·2

The *Newcastle* district extends over great part of the county of Durham, comprising the ten registration districts mentioned below. It contained (in 1851) 4128 iron manufacturers, 1800 engine and machine makers, 659 anchormsmiths, 378 boiler makers, &c. In the district of Weardale, which is included in it, there were 87 lead manufacturers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.	Engine and machine makers.	Anchormsmiths.	Boiler makers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
								Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Tynemouth...	59	16,803	474	148	102	43	917	5·5	15·5
Newcastle ...	11	24,388	352	847	55	164	1,988	8·2	180·7
Gateshead ...	39	12,707	1,119	239	354	52	2,129	16·8	54·6
South Shields	22	8,949	80	122	15	36	232	3·2	12·8
Sunderland...	18	17,888	429	118	95	20	881	4·9	48·9
Chester-le-street ...	52	5,437	143	32	2	6	221	4·1	4·3
Durham	154	15,398	616	62	1	5	818	5·3	5·3
Weardale	141	3,854	144	6	0	0	231	7·3	2·0
Auckland	93	8,213	238	76	2	17	401	4·9	4·3
Stockton	188	14,610	533	150	33	35	848	5·8	4·5

The district comprising *Leeds* and *Bradford* is in the main similar to that of South Lancashire in its nature; the largest class of men engaged in metallic manufactures being in both places the makers of engines and machines, intended chiefly for use in the neighbourhood.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
						Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Bradford	63	47,058	826	1,300	2,672	5·7	42·4
Hunslet	62	23,016	1,308	703	2,435	10·6	39·3
Leeds... ..	3½	26,814	667	301	1,513	5·6	465·5

In this district (comprising three registration districts) there were

(in 1851) 2801 engine and machine makers, and 2304 iron manufacturers.

Having now reviewed all the large metal manufacturing districts in the provinces, we come to those in the metropolis, which are three in number.

The most important of these is that of *Clerkenwell* and *St. Luke*, in which parishes the number of watchmakers considerably exceeds that in *Liverpool*,¹ still more so that in *Coventry*; while the number of goldsmiths and silversmiths is only surpassed by that in *Birmingham*. It is further to be remembered, that in dealing apart with a small portion of such a place as *London*, we fail to include in its workers those who sleep beyond the boundary chosen. Many of the watchmakers and goldsmiths returned as inhabiting the registration districts of *Islington* and *Shoreditch* on the north, not to mention those of *Holborn* and *West London* on the south, must be considered as properly belonging to the *Clerkenwell* district, although the data we possess do not permit us to separate them from the rest. We know, however, that the principal watchmaking district is entirely comprised in the registration districts taken as representing it; we know also that the adjoining districts above mentioned contain greater proportional numbers of persons employed in the manufactures which prevail in *Clerkenwell* than are found in any part of the remainder of the metropolis; and the main fact may therefore be regarded as established.

The exact figures in reference to the matter are as follow:—

In *Clerkenwell* and *St. Luke* there were (in 1851) 1576 watchmakers, 209 philosophical instrument makers, 940 goldsmiths and silversmiths, 58 platers, 194 "Others working in gold and silver," 179 "Others working in lead" (chiefly type-founders), 220 brass-founders, and 82 wire workers and weavers.

In all these employments the numbers returned in the *Clerkenwell* district amounted to at least treble the proportion found in the rest of the metropolis.

With regard to the neighbouring districts of *Shoreditch* and *Islington*, some particulars will be found in the annexed table:—

Registration Districts.	Men.	Watchmakers.		Goldsmiths, &c.		Total engaged in metallic manuf.	
		Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.	Number	Percent.
Clerkenwell... ..	17,969	843	4·7	727	4·0	2,858	15·9
St. Luke	14,932	733	4·9	213	1·4	1,913	12·8
Shoreditch	28,276	426	1·5	296	1·0	1,973	7·0
Islington	23,789	362	1·5	300	1·3	1,281	5·4
Rest of London	547,579	1856	·3	2,255	·4	20,665	3·8

¹ The registration districts of *Liverpool* and *West Derby* contained in 1851 only 1158 watchmakers, on an area exceeding sixty square miles, and including all *Liverpool* north of the *Mersey*.

The next metropolitan district is that which extends from the Tower to *Blackwall*, along the north bank of the Thames.

In that portion of this district which includes the registration districts of Whitechapel, St. George in the East, and Stepney, there were (in 1851) 547 gunsmiths. In the remaining portion only 10 men were engaged in that occupation.

The other occupations of the class under consideration which gave employment at that time to the largest numbers in this district were engine and machine making, employing 1343 men; iron manufacturing, employing 470; and boiler making, employing 480.

The third metropolitan district is situate on the south bank of the Thames, and its metal workers are very similarly occupied with those of that last mentioned. It comprises the registration districts of *Lambeth*, St. Saviour, and St. George, Southwark; and contained (in 1851) 1308 engine and machine makers, 406 iron manufacturers, and 239 boiler makers.¹

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Engine and machine makers.	Iron manufacturers.	Boiler makers.	Gunsmiths.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratios of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
								Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
BLACKWALL DISTRICT:									
West Ham ...	30.0	8,789	239	70	51	2	442	5.0	14.7
Poplar ...	4.1	13,378	387	208	269	8	999	7.5	243.7
Stepney ...	1.8	28,641	486	115	124	142	1,396	4.9	775.6
St. George-in-the-East ...	.4	13,373	128	37	23	152	609	4.6	1522.5
Whitechapel ...	.6	23,289	103	40	13	253	999	4.3	1665.0
LAMBETH DISTRICT:									
St. Saviour ...	.3	10,100	251	168	61	5	778	7.7	2593.3
St. George, Southwark ...	.4	14,353	254	70	40	8	826	5.8	2065.0
Lambeth ...	6.1	35,047	803	168	138	26	1,914	5.5	313.8

There now remain undescribed only two of the eleven groups of metal-manufacturing registration districts mentioned at the outset, viz., those of *Coalbrookdale* and *Nottingham*; the first being also a mining district, while the second includes little more than the manufacturing town of Nottingham and its suburbs. The following table gives the particulars respecting these districts:—

¹ Only 781 women were engaged in 1851 in the metallic manufactures of the metropolis.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Iron manufacturers.	Engine and machine makers.	Needle manufacturers.	Total employed in metallic manufactures.	Ratio of men employed in metallic manufactures.	
							Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
COALBROOKDALE DIST.:								
Madeley	44	7,020	985	30	0	1,145	16·3	26·0
Wellington	52	5,458	339	3	0	426	7·8	8·2
NOTTINGHAM DISTRICT:								
Nottingham	3	15,110	86	156	94	626	4·1	208·7
Radford	11	6,600	35	175	8	299	4·5	27·2

Of the nine single registration districts previously referred to, the most important is that of Coventry, in which there were, in 1851, 1104 watchmakers. That of Derby contained at the same period 282 iron manufacturers, and 257 engine and machine makers. That of Holywell contained 358 lead manufacturers; and that of Hexham 255 men similarly employed. That of Ipswich contained 294 iron manufacturers, and 165 engine and machine makers. That of Southampton contained 161 engine and machine makers, and 82 boiler makers. Those of Nantwich (including Crewe), Potterspurty (including Wolverton), and Highworth (including Swindon), contained respectively 337, 198, and 144 engine and machine makers.

Among those registration districts (enumerated in Table XXII.) in which at least three per cent. of the male adults were in 1851 engaged in metallic manufactures, but which have not been noticed in the table to which the preceding observations have referred, the most remarkable are those of Halifax (where 368 wire makers were enumerated, being the largest number anywhere engaged in that business), Frome (which contained 126 tool makers), Reeth (where there were 69 lead manufacturers), Clifton (where 235 men were engaged in making engines and machines), Wrexham (where the iron manufacture employed 257 men), and Wolstanton (where the same manufacture gave employment to 386). Most of the rest merely participated to a certain extent in the business of their more important neighbours.¹

A word of notice is due to the female button makers of Dorsetshire. They numbered in that county altogether 462 women in 1851, and were most numerous in Blandford registration district, where there were 147, being above three per cent. on the total number of women. In Hampshire, the registration district of Christchurch contained 109 women returned as "Philosophical instrument makers," who were, it appears, "engaged in the manufacture of fuzee chains for watches," &c. This number exceeds 4 per cent. on the total number of women enumerated in that district.

¹ The proportion of metal workers in Edmonton (including Enfield) did not reach three per cent. on the male adult population of that district. The number of gunsmiths there was 117.

SECTION II.—*Miscellaneous Manufactures.*

The section of Class III. marked C comprises 84,651 men, and 48,581 women, engaged (in 1851) in various manufactures, of which the principal were those of earthenware, books, gloves, hats, and straw plait. If to these are added the shoemakers and others detached from the fourth class, as already explained, we arrive at a total of 101,871 men, and 58,624 women, engaged at that period in manufactures neither textile nor metallic.

Of these, 23,026 men, and 6186 women, were engaged in the manufacture of earthenware and glass;¹ 28,913 men, and 5705 women, in that of books, paper, and engravings;² 24,896 men, and 44,741 women, in that of gloves, hats, and other articles of dress;³ and 25,036 men, and 1992 women, in other manufactures.⁴

Owing to the comparatively small numbers engaged in these manufactures, it is difficult, according to my system, to distinguish their localities so markedly as I have done those of the textile and metallic manufactures. We find, for example, in some localities a much larger number of paper manufacturers than in others; but, nevertheless, the proportion of those engaged in manufactures belonging to this section being less than three per cent. on population in those districts, I am compelled to leave them unnoticed in my tables.

In consequence of the manufactures we have to consider being very dissimilar in character, it seldom happens that two or more of them rise to importance in the same district; whence the circumstance just alluded to occurs the more frequently.

One manner of obviating this difficulty would be to alter the limit from three per cent. to some lower point. But this change, by admitting, along with the places referred to, many others wherein no considerable development of any one manufacture exists, would prevent the attainment of the principal object in view—which is, to exhibit *by themselves* those districts which are distinguished by being the seats of manufactures of some consequence.

Under these circumstances it will, perhaps, be better to treat this section in the same manner as the others, only appending a notice of

¹ Including 20,523 earthenware manufacturers, and 8689 glass manufacturers and workers.

² Including 16,034 printers, 3936 engravers, 6812 bookbinders, &c., and 7836 paper manufacturers.

³ Including 19,955 glovers, 13,699 hatters, 14,995 straw-plait manufacturers, 15,212 shoemakers, 3880 straw hat and bonnet makers, and 1896 artificial-flower makers.

⁴ Including 7682 manufacturers of chemical products, 1897 sugar refiners, 1055 soap boilers, 1458 comb makers, 3510 "other workers in grease, bones, &c." 1333 hair manufacturers, 2609 cabinet makers, 1477 chair makers, 2000 leather workers, 340 brewers, 595 toy makers, 2872 musical instrument makers, and 200 organ builders.

the most remarkable districts wherein the proportion referred to is not reached.

We find, then, that we can distinguish twenty-one districts, or groups of districts, in which one or more of the manufactures belonging to this section attain a considerable degree of importance. In these twenty-one districts, comprehending sixty-eight registration districts, and occupying one-fifteenth of the area of the country, there were (in 1851) 93,872 adult manufacturers of the class under consideration, being 25·2 per square mile, or 6·4 per cent. on adult population.

In thirty-one other registration districts we find that at least three per cent. of the adult male population were engaged in these manufactures; and in four of these, and ten other registration districts, at least three per cent. of the women were similarly employed.

In the remainder of the country the numbers engaged in these manufactures averaged about 0·9 per cent. of the men, and 0·3 per cent. of the women; being 0·6 and 0·2 respectively per square mile.

The district in which the largest number of manufacturers belonging to this section was found in 1851 is that of *Luton*.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Women.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
		Straw-hat and bonnet makers.	Straw-plait manufacturers.	Men.			Women.		
				No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Luton	64	2,882	1,532	579	10·3	9·0	4,422	59·6	69·1
St. Albans ...	54	554	988	106	2·3	2·0	1,542	29·6	28·6
Hemel Hempstead... ..	40	0	937	134	4·2	3·3	972	27·1	24·3
Berkhamstead	38	0	1,031	56	1·8	1·5	1,033	29·0	27·2
Leighton Buzzard	59	0	1,653	161	3·9	2·7	1,655	37·7	28·1
Woburn	46	0	434	25	·8	·5	439	13·1	9·5
Amptill	65	0	769	21	·5	·3	769	17·8	11·8
Biggleswade...	91	0	647	69	1·2	·8	647	10·6	7·1
Hitchin... ..	101	0	1,282	49	·8	·5	1,284	19·2	12·7
Hatfield	46	0	218	6	·2	·1	218	9·5	4·7
Amersham	78	0	549	163	3·5	2·1	560	10·8	7·2
Aylesbury	115	0	421	28	·5	·2	424	6·7	3·7
Winslow	55	0	176	3	·1	·1	176	7·0	3·2

In this district, which extends a considerable distance round the town of the same name, and comprises thirteen registration districts, 10,637 women (besides many children) were engaged in the manufacture of straw plait; and the surplus of straw-hat and bonnet makers over the ordinary ratio in the registration districts of Luton and St. Albans has already been estimated at 3436 women.

About sixty per cent. of the women of Luton registration district belonged to one or other of these occupations, and the proportions

found in several of the other districts were also very high. This manufacturing district has only recently attained its present importance; and to its prosperity the rapid growth of population in Luton and Dunstable may doubtless be justly attributed.

The men in this district belonging to the section were in a great measure occupied similarly with the women; but there was an excessive number of chair makers in the registration district of Amersham, and there were some paper manufacturers in that of Hemel Hempstead.

In the foregoing table the straw hat and bonnet makers specified are only the estimated numbers in excess of the ordinary ratio.

The district next in order is that of *Stoke-upon-Trent*, or the Staffordshire potteries, which indeed far surpasses that of Luton in importance, both in respect of the greater degree of concentration of its population, and the much larger proportion of men employed in its manufacture.

In this district, comprising only two registration districts, were found (in 1851) 8847 men, and 4368 women, engaged in the manufacture of earthenware.¹

The wood tools, made in this district at the same period by 402 men, were no doubt such as are used in its special manufacture; and the engravers, 152 in number, were probably in part employed in subservience to the same requirements. This is only one instance of the difficulty in classification already referred to in the first paper of this series. Had these occupations been placed with the earthenware manufacture, the impropriety would have been obvious; as it is, they will be found in connexion with the manufactures on which the majority of those employed in them depend—the wood-tool makers (including bobbin makers) being placed with manufacturers of textile fabrics, and the engravers under the head “Makers of books and engravings.”

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Earthenware manufacturers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	16	5,441	2,895	5,659	38·1	353·7	2,900	19·4	181·2
Wolstanton	21	3,406	1,473	3,554	31·8	169·2	1,475	13·9	70·2

With respect to the shoemaking district around *Northampton*, enough has already been said. No manufacture belonging to the

¹ The registration districts of Newcastle-under-Lyme and Stone, which adjoin this district on the west and south, contained respectively, in 1851, 209 and 240 men employed in the earthenware manufacture.

section under consideration, except that which characterises it, attains the slightest importance in this district.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Shoemakers (in excess of the ordinary numbers).		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Daventry ...	99	411	333	426	6·6	4·3	336	5·7	3·4
Northampton	33	2,807	1,964	2,894	30·6	87·7	1,983	21·3	60·1
Hardingstone	51	136	30	140	6·0	2·7	45	1·8	·9
Wellingboro'.	87	1,239	783	1,246	22·4	14·3	790	13·3	9·1
Thrapstone...	80	285	159	290	8·7	3·6	160	4·8	2·0

In the district of which *Yeovil*, in Somersetshire, is the centre, 723 men, and 5125 women, were (in 1851) returned as glovers. None of the other manufactures at present being dealt with attained any importance in that locality.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glovers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
Yeovil ...	81	556	2,404	568	8·4	7·0	2,404	29·0	29·7
Chard ...	94	3	800	48	·8	·5	808	11·2	8·6
Langport...	93	1	763	5	·1	·1	764	15·2	8·2
Wincanton	103	154	480	181	3·4	1·8	506	8·2	4·9
Sturminster	59	0	366	2	·1	·0	366	12·6	6·2
Sherborne .	63	9	312	29	·9	·5	312	8·1	5·0

The districts situate in the metropolis may most conveniently be considered together. Of these, the first is that of *Clerkenwell*, so called from the registration district in it which contains the largest number of printers and bookbinders.

The proportion of persons engaged in the production of books and engravings is high throughout London; and this district is only separated in order to show where it reaches its maximum.

Here, on little more than a square mile of land, we find above one-tenth of the book manufacturers of England and Wales; or, to put it in another way, here we have between five and six per cent. of the male adult inhabitants engaged in this manufacture; the average proportion in the whole of England and Wales being only six-tenths per cent.

The next metropolitan district—that of *Shoreditch*—contains an unusually large number of cabinet-makers. The figures referring to

them in the annexed table are only intended to show the excess over the ordinary numbers engaged in that occupation in the respective districts, in accordance with the estimates already given.

The district of *St. Pancras* is that containing the largest number of musical instrument makers of any in the kingdom, 954 men being returned in 1851 as engaged in that occupation, exclusive of above 100 organ builders. It also contained 614 printers, 291 engravers, and 151 bookbinders, at the same period.

That of *Bermondsey* is chiefly remarkable for its leather workers, the number of whom, in excess of the ordinary ratio, has already been estimated at 2000.

That of *Whitechapel* contains a large number of sugar refiners, 231 of whom also resided at the period of the census in the registration district of Stepney, situate on its eastern border.

In that of *St. Saviour, Southwark*, 479 men, and 184 women, were employed in 1851 as hatters, 274 men as printers, and 121 men in the glass manufacture. The number of hatters was also high in three adjacent districts—251 men being returned under that head in *St. George, Southwark*, 302 in *Bermondsey*, and 289 in *Newington*.

The artificial-flower manufacture employed in the registration district of *Pancras* 242 women; in those of *Clerkenwell* and *Marylebone*, 122 each; in that of *Shoreditch*, 116; and in that of *Lambeth*, 110.

The districts of *St. Pancras*, *Bermondsey*, and *St. Saviour*, are co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names. The composition of the other districts alluded to above is shown in the annexed table.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Printers.	Engravers.	Bookbinders.	Cabinet-makers (excess only).	Sugar-refiners.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.			
							Number.		Per cent. on total number.	
		Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
CLERKENWELL DISTRICT:										
Clerkenwell ...	·6	571	176	267	174	3	1,618	379	9·0	1·9
West London .	·2	484	47	183	0	1	869	216	9·7	2·4
Holborn ...	·3	402	58	133	0	8	953	240	7·0	1·7
Strand ...	·2	452	92	90	0	1	878	194	6·7	1·4
SHOREDITCH DISTRICT:										
Shoreditch ...	1·0	547	70	192	978	3	2,750	407	9·7	1·2
Bethnal Green	1·2	168	15	54	387	11	1,369	168	6·0	·7
WHITECHAPEL DISTRICT:										
Whitechapel ...	·6	117	11	25	0	418	1,053	131	4·5	·6
St. George-in-the-East ...	·4	88	11	11	0	388	662	43	5·0	·3

The district extending from *Birmingham* to *Stourbridge* has not been distinguished in consideration of the relative number of its inhabitants belonging to the class of manufacturing occupations now under consideration, but solely because of its containing the largest glass-work in the country.

In this district there were, in 1851, 1761 men employed in the glass manufacture; the remaining 2039 men in it belonging to this section being engaged in printing, engraving, and working in bone, and in the manufacture of toys, chemicals, &c. In the single registration district of *Birmingham*, 236 men were employed as printers, 197 as engravers, and 110 in the occupations grouped together under the title, "Others dealing in Grease, Bones, &c.," of which the principal are those of ivory, horn, bone, and tortoiseshell workers and haft makers.

The registration districts of *West Bromwich* and *Dudley*, which adjoin this district, contained respectively 275 and 154 men employed in the glass manufacture.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glass manufacturers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
		Men.	Women.	Men.			Women.		
				No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Percent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Stourbridge ...	25	635	18	744	5·1	29·8	45	·3	1·8
King's Norton	44	281	57	428	5·5	9·7	65	·7	1·5
Birmingham...	4	621	83	1,973	4·3	493·2	436	·9	109·0
Aston	49	224	15	655	3·7	13·4	74	·4	1·5

In the district on the *Tyne*, the glass manufacture in 1851 employed 1481 men, and those of earthenware and chemicals also employed considerable numbers.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Sq. miles.	Manufacturers of			Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
		Glass.	Earthenware.	Chemicals.	Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Men.	Men.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Newcastle ...	11	339	321	84	1,139	4·7	103·5	222	·9	20·2
Gateshead ...	39	306	44	586	1,093	8·6	23·2	57	·4	1·5
South Shields	22	275	23	258	626	7·0	23·5	44	·4	2·0
Sunderland ...	13	561	267	16	979	5·5	54·4	82	·4	4·6

The city of *Worcester* is the seat of a considerable glove manufacture; and the country around to some distance participates in this employment. In the whole district 445 men and 3148 women manufactured gloves in 1851.

The earthenware manufacture in Worcester registration district employed at the same period only 115 men.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glovers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Worcester ...	10	414	1585	649	9·2	64·9	1660	18·2	166·0
Bromyard ...	96	1	198	4	·1	·0	198	6·2	2·1
Martley ...	84	1	410	1	·0	·0	410	10·3	4·9
Droitwich ...	88	25	293	40	·8	·5	294	5·7	3·3
Pershire ...	82	2	320	3	·1	·0	320	8·8	3·9
Evesham ...	73	2	342	19	·5	·3	342	8·7	4·7

In *Ashton-under-Lyne*, Oldham, and Stockport registration districts, considerable numbers of men are engaged in the manufacture of hats; the three containing, in 1851, 2482 hatters. The adjacent parts of Lancashire comprised in the registration districts of Manchester, Salford, Chorlton, Rochdale, and Bury, also contain far more than the average proportion of hatters.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Hatters.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Oldham ...	26	609	161	727	3·2	28·0	177	·8	6·8
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	60	1117	264	1267	4·2	21·1	276	·8	4·6
Stockport ...	48	756	123	853	3·8	17·8	130	·5	2·7

The district of *Stafford*, besides the large proportion of shoemakers which renders it remarkable, contains a number of earthenware manufacturers, chiefly in the registration district of Stone.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Shoemakers in excess of ordinary numbers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Stafford ...	81	1055	936	1124	17·4	13·9	939	15·4	11·6
Stone ...	107	522	466	772	14·7	7·2	590	11·2	5·5

The *Sudbury* district, including four registration districts on the borders of Suffolk and Essex, contained, in 1851, 2506 women engaged in the manufacture of straw plait. There was also a hair manu-

facture, employing 58 men and 100 women, in the registration district of Sudbury.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Straw-plait manufacturers.	Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
			Men.			Women.		
		Women.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Sudbury ...	122	671	95	1·2	·8	775	9·2	6·4
Risbridge ...	84	377	7	·1	·1	380	8·1	4·5
Halstead ...	61	871	12	·2	·2	878	16·6	14·4
Braintree ..	60	587	16	·4	·3	591	12·1	9·8

The districts of *Prescot* and *Warrington*, in Lancashire, contained, in 1851, 777 men engaged in the glass manufacture, besides 469 manufacturers of chemical products, and some printers and earthenware manufacturers. Of the earthenware manufacturers 135 men were in the district of *Prescot*.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glass manu- facturers.		Manuf. of che- micals.	Engaged in miscellaneons manufactures.					
					Men.			Women.		
		Men.	Women.		Men.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per sq. mile.
Prescot ...	80	615	127	234	1102	7·5	13·8	167	1·2	2·1
Warrington	47	162	2	235	491	5·2	10·4	25	·3	·5

The glovers of *Woodstock* and the adjacent districts numbered 145 men, and 1272 women, in 1851.

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Glovers.		Engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
		Men.	Women.	Men.			Women.		
				No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.	No.	Pr. cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Woodstock ...	75	76	380	96	2·4	1·3	389	10·0	5·2
Chipping Norton	119	42	403	53	1·1	·4	408	9·0	3·4
Witney ...	110	27	489	50	·8	·5	490	7·9	4·5

The remaining districts of the twenty-one are all co-extensive with the registration districts of the same names.

Those of *Norwich* and *Wycombe* are introduced on account of the shoe manufacture of the one, and the chair manufacture of the other, both which have been noticed already. The district of *Wycombe* contained, however, in addition, 279 men and 117 women engaged in the paper manufacture; thus possessing rather more than the number

of men (274) so employed at the same time in the district of Maidstone, although in the latter district the number of women similarly employed amounted to 348. Small as these numbers are, no other registration districts contained, at the period of the census, so many paper manufacturers as these two.

In the district of *Torrington*, in North Devon, 1191 women were employed, in 1851, in the manufacture of gloves. This manufacture extended into the adjacent districts of Bideford and Holsworthy, the former containing 227, and the latter 109 women, engaged in it.

I shall now notice briefly the remaining registration districts demanding our attention, and in the first place that of Basford, near Nottingham, where 673 men and 625 women were, in 1851, engaged in the manufacture of gloves. The material not being stated, we are left to conjecture that these were *woven* gloves. Several districts not far distant from Basford, contained considerable numbers of women employed in the same manufacture—viz., Shardlow, where 323 women were so employed; Nottingham, where there were 283; and Derby, where there were 117.

Hatters were disproportionately numerous in the small districts of Atherstone, Newcastle-under-Lyne, Chipping Sodbury, and Keynsham, where the respective numbers, 207, 177, 126, and 132 men were, in 1851, employed as such. In each of these districts, therefore, there were at least ten times as many as the average proportion, and in Atherstone as much as twenty-eight times as many. In districts of larger magnitude not already noticed, the highest proportion was in Clifton, near Bristol, where there were 223 men so employed, or between five and six times the average rate. In Bristol district, containing about an equal population with that of Clifton, there were 145.

The principal seats of the manufacture of straw plait have already been noticed. The districts of Royston and Watford, where 242 and 203 women respectively were employed in this manufacture, border the Luton group on the south.

The manufacture of earthenware is not altogether confined to the Staffordshire potteries. In the registration district of Madeley (Coalbrookdale) it employed, in 1851, 165 men and 157 women. In that of Hunslet, near Leeds, 296 men and 33 women. In those of Stockton, Pontefract, Rotherham, Chesterfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Burton-upon-Trent, Lambeth, and Bristol, 187, 138, 241, 154, 206, 167, 279, and 129 men respectively.

The glass manufacture employed 277 men in Manchester, 131 in Pontefract, 109 in Hunslet, 107 in York, and 113 in Bedminster, near Bristol, at the same period.

As has already been remarked, there are considerable numbers of printers in most of the metropolitan registration districts. On the north of the Thames, besides the districts already noticed, ten con-

tained, in 1851, upwards of a hundred printers each; the greatest number, 516, being in Islington, which district also contained 169 engravers. On the Surrey side, Lambeth contained 755, and three other districts (besides St. Saviour) upwards of 100 each.

In the country, the largest numbers of printers were naturally found in the largest towns—Manchester and Liverpool. These boroughs,¹ in 1851, contained respectively 662 and 487 printers. The registration districts of the same names contained, however, only 331 and 348 respectively. In the borough of Leeds there were 188, in that of Newcastle there were 130, in the city of Bristol 188, in that of Oxford 140, in the borough of Cambridge 115, and in the city of Norwich 112. The registration district of Bury (in Lancashire) contained 109. The number in the borough of Birmingham was 306.

Engravers were numerous at Manchester, numbering, in 1851, 245 in the registration district of that name, 224 in Chorlton, and 126 in Salford. A considerable portion of these engravers, as also of those in Birmingham and other places, were probably employed in departments of the art connected with the manufactures of the localities they inhabited.

The manufacture of paper employed over 100 men or women, in 1851, in each of the undermentioned districts :—

Bolton	164 men and	43 women.
Watford	142 "	154 "
Dartford	123 "	145 "
Bury (Lancashire) . .	117 "	34 "
Durham	111 "	70 "
Bromley	88 "	247 "
Tiverton	66 "	110 "

In the two districts named Sheffield and Ecclesall Bierlow, which together comprise the town of Sheffield, a remarkable number of men were employed in the manufacture of combs and in the occupations grouped under the head, "Others dealing in grease, bones, &c." The numbers were, for the two districts respectively, 288 and 125 comb makers, and 462 and 202 workers in ivory, bone, &c. Neither of these occupations employed above 130 men in any of the other registration districts. The workers in ivory and bone, in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, were of course principally employed in furnishing with handles the knives for which that place is so famous.

The hair manufacture, which, as already observed, employed a portion of the inhabitants of Sudbury, in Suffolk, also gave employment to 210 women, at the period of the census, in the registration district of Sheffield.

The manufacture of chemical products employed (in 1851) 269 men in the district of Manchester, 183 in that of Chorlton, and 152 in

¹ The boroughs of Manchester and Salford are taken to represent Manchester.

that of Bury (Lancashire). In several other districts in the same county, 100 or more men were similarly employed. The district of West Bromwich, in South Staffordshire, contained 207 men so employed; and in those of Whitby and Guisborough, in North Yorkshire, 183 and 135 men respectively were similarly engaged. In the two latter places the manufacture of alum probably employed the greater portion of those thus occupied.

In the district of Liverpool there were (in 1851) 220 sugar refiners, and in that of Bristol, 104. Soap boilers numbered 130 in Liverpool registration district, and 92 in that of Runcorn.

Musical instrument makers numbered 193 men in the district of Marylebone, and 178 in that of Westminster. The district of Pancras, in which, as already mentioned, 954 men belonged to this department of industry, is conterminous with that of Marylebone.

SECTION III.—*Commerce, Conveyance, and Storage.*

Those engaged in commerce, conveyance, and storage, forming the Fifth Class according to my arrangement, numbered, in 1851, 454,804 men.

Of this number, more than half belonged to the Section (marked B), including those engaged in inland conveyance and storage.

The 276,416 men placed under Section B may be divided into (1) those engaged in the management of road conveyances and the care of horses, numbering 85,096; those managing railway traffic, numbering 22,797; those attending to canal navigation, 32,128 in number; and those personally conveying, or superintending the conveyance of, letters, parcels and messages, numbering 35,248; all these being engaged in the actual transport of goods, passengers, &c., and aggregating 175,269 men. (2.) Those engaged in making and maintaining roads and railways, numbering 37,334 men. (3.) Those engaged in building and repairing carriages, canal boats, &c., and in making harness of all kinds, numbering 52,539 men. And lastly, (4) those engaged in warehousing, numbering 11,274.

The proportion of the male adult population of England and Wales belonging to Section B was (in 1851) 5·9 per cent. This proportion was exceeded in twelve counties; that in the other thirty-three counties falling short of the average. In Cumberland, Westmoreland, Hereford, North and South Wales, Monmouth, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall the proportion belonging to the section was under four per cent. All these counties, it will be noticed, lie on the western side of the island, and are either hilly or mountainous. The Irish Sea forms their western limit. No transit trade of any importance, such as exists in Switzerland, can therefore be looked for in them. The movements of their inhabitants being

impeded by the nature of the country, their mutual intercourse is even less than the sparsity of population, by itself, would lead us to anticipate.

In London, Middlesex, Sussex, the East Riding of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Lincoln the proportion belonging to Section B was highest. We shall presently see whether this arose from the activity of their business, or from other causes.

In *London* there were altogether 62,609 men belonging to this section, being almost one-tenth of the whole male adult population. The occupations included in it which reached the highest level in London, as compared with their mean proportion to population, were those which follow :—

Coachman (not domestic servant), guard, postboy	4,963 men.
Carman, carrier, carter, drayman	7,886 „
Omnibus owner, conductor, driver	1,938 „
Cabman, and others engaged in road conveyance	2,840 „
Groom, horsekeeper, jockey	4,928 „
Messenger, porter (not Government)	13,347 „
Coachmaker	4,512 „
Engaged in warehousing	3,510 „

In all, these occupations employed 43,924 men, or 6·9 per cent. on population, in London. Had their numbers only reached the average prevalent in the rest of England and Wales, they would only have employed 13,855 men.

The coachmakers of London are so numerous that their occupation may be said to rise to a manufacture in that place. But they are at the same time so much dispersed that no locality can be pointed to as the peculiar seat of carriage building. In May, however, he observed that coachmakers bear the highest proportion to population in the registration districts of St. Giles, St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Marylebone, and Pancras; and did we possess a census of London in which the workers were returned under the localities of their labours as well as those of their homes, we should doubtless find that a much greater number of carriage builders work in the neighbourhood of Long Acre than sleep there.

In Birmingham registration district, and the neighbouring districts of Aston and West Bromwich, in that of Nantwich, and in those of Brighton, Southampton, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, Derby, &c., unusual numbers of coachmakers reside; and saddlers and whip makers are also very numerous in the registration district of Birmingham, and in that of Walsall.

The *City of London* contains an enormous proportion of persons occupied about internal conveyance. The numbers of messengers and porters, and of warehousemen, returned in “*London City*” registration district were respectively 1322 and 536 in 1851; these two occupations

alone including more than eleven per cent. of the adult male population of the district. And when we turn to the other large towns, we find something very similar.

In Manchester reg. dist. these two occupations employed 2432 men.

In Chorlton	"	"	"	1034	"
In Salford	"	"	"	663	"
In Liverpool	"	"	"	3408	"
In West Derby	"	"	"	883	"
In Birmingham	"	"	"	870	"
In Aston	"	"	"	215	"
In Bristol	"	"	"	526	"
In Clifton	"	"	"	248	"
In Leeds	"	"	"	402	"

In all these places, then, from 1·2 to 4·7 per cent. of male adult population were messengers or warehousemen; and in each of the large towns mentioned the proportion of these men was higher in the central district than in the suburban ones. In the boroughs of Bradford, Hull, and Sheffield, and many smaller places, less than one per cent. of male adult population belonged to these occupations; but in the registration districts of Exeter, Bath, Cheltenham, and Brighton, and some others, although the numbers of warehousemen were very small, at least one per cent. of the adult males were employed as messengers. The proportion of messengers and warehousemen in the country at large, excluding London and the ten districts specified above, was only 0·3 per cent. on male adult population.

In Sheffield and Birmingham there are a good many women engaged in warehousing. The total number of women so employed in England and Wales was, in 1851, only 1713, of whom 657 were in the borough of Birmingham, and 420 in that of Sheffield.

The high proportion of population returned under the occupations belonging to Section B, in *Lancashire*, is partly attributable to the proportional number of messengers and warehousemen employed there being large, and partly to that of "carmen, carriers, carters, and draymen" being double as high as usual. Railway servants, too, were about 50 per cent. more numerous there than the average proportion would make them.

In the *East Riding of Yorkshire* the number of boat and bargemen far exceeded the ordinary proportion—amounting to 1427, of whom 1021 were returned in Hull registration district, being 7·4 per cent. on the total number of men in that district. The number of railway servants there was also higher than the average proportion. In *Cheshire* the figures gave similar results, the largest numbers of boat and bargemen being in Runcorn and Northwich registration districts, where 8·5 and 7·0 per cent. respectively of the adult males were engaged in that occupation.

The number of coachmen, guards, and postboys in *Sussex* was more than double the ordinary ratio. The number of railway labourers returned in that county was also greatly in excess of the average, the largest numbers being in the registration districts of Battle, Ticehurst, and Hastings—in the first-named of which districts 15 per cent. of the male adults were so employed. The number of railway servants, however, differed little from the national average.

In *Middlesex* (extra metropolitan) the numbers of coachmen and grooms were high.

In the county of *Lincoln* railway labourers numbered 1723, being largely in excess of the average in Bourn, Stamford, and Grantham registration districts. In Bourn they amounted to almost ten per cent. on male adult population. The number of boat and bargemen in the county was also high, amounting to 5·3 per cent. on male adult population in Gainsborough registration district.

Several occupations included in Section B appear, from these remarks on the counties in which that section is most numerous relatively to population, to be very unequally distributed. It might be desirable to give a greater amount of detail with respect to this part of the subject, but that there are yet several topics remaining, and the paper is already becoming lengthy. Enough has, however, been said to show that a high proportion of persons belonging to that section is not always to be taken as indicating great industrial activity.

Section A, on the other hand, includes occupations of such a character as cannot fail to be found in every commercial place; and such, moreover, as are not likely to employ many in places of other descriptions. Its numbers form, therefore, a tolerably fair measure of the comparative degree in which different places are engaged in commerce.

Altogether, only 58,812 men belonged to Section A in 1851, of whom nearly one-half were clerks. The remainder consisted of merchants, commercial travellers, accountants, agents, &c. The number of young men belonging to the Section was 11,297, of whom 9526 were clerks.

The proportion of male adult inhabitants of England and Wales belonging to the section thus appears to have been, in 1851, only 1·2 per cent. In sixteen counties¹ it did not reach one-half per cent.; in twenty-two more it ranged from 0·5 up to 1·0 per cent.; and in seven only it exceeded the last-named proportion. These seven were London, Lancashire, Cheshire, Warwick, Gloucester, the East Riding of York, and Worcester. In the West Riding of Yorkshire and in Surrey the

¹ The three ridings of Yorkshire, the two divisions of Wales, and the metropolis, are throughout this paper treated as counties, making forty-five in all.

proportion only amounted to 0·8; and in Northumberland and Middlesex to 1·0 per cent.

Turning to the large towns, we find there belonged to this section, in London, 22,001 men, being 3·5 per cent. on male adult population. This large number, above one-third of the whole number belonging to the section in England and Wales, was not found at night in the locality it occupies during the day. It may, however, be worth while to notice those districts in which the large class of commercial clerks appeared to be most numerous, in comparison with population. These were, on the north of the Thames, Islington, Hackney, Clerkenwell, and London City; and, on the south side, Camberwell, Newington, and Lambeth. In each of these districts from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 6 per cent. of the male adults were clerks.

The numbers belonging to Section A in the other principal places were as shown in the following table:—

Registration Districts.	No.	Per cent. on adult male population.	Registration Districts.	No.	Per cent. on adult male population.
Manchester	1957	3·2	Birmingham	1129	2·4
Salford	984	4·4	Aston	418	2·4
Chorlton	2177	6·8	King's Norton	300	3·9
Liverpool	2519	3·4	Hull	392	2·9
West Derby... ..	2245	6·1	Sculcoates	270	2·4
Wirrall... ..	996	6·9	Sheffield	432	1·5
Bristol	572	3·3	Ecclesall Bierlow .	265	2·7
Clifton	588	3·3	Leeds	467	1·7
Newcastle-on-Tyne	558	2·3			

The above table indicates that in other places, as well as in London, the proportion belonging to Section A is frequently higher in the suburbs than in the central district. After excluding the districts mentioned in the table from the counties to which they respectively belong, the remaining portions in no case contained so many as one per cent. on their male adult population engaged in the occupations included in Section A.

Section C includes those connected with sea navigation, numbering (in 1851) 119,576 men.

Of these, more than half were seamen; the remainder comprising pilots, dock labourers, shipowners, shipwrights, block, oar, and mast makers, riggers, rope makers, sail cloth manufacturers, and others working in hemp; these last including canvas makers, sail makers, &c.

This section is, of course, almost entirely confined to the sea coast. Of the forty-five counties, &c., only twenty-six communicate with the sea, even including Westmoreland and Cambridge. In these, the proportion of men belonging to the section ranged from 0·3 per cent. in Cambridge, 0·4 per cent. in Westmoreland, and 0·6 per cent. in the

West Riding of Yorkshire, to 6·9 per cent. in Northumberland, and 10·8 per cent. in Durham.

The number of occupations included in this section is small, but that of registration districts wherein it attains a noticeable percentage on population is very considerable. I have, therefore, deemed it most convenient to arrange the latter in a table, in the order of their position, commencing with Berwick-upon-Tweed, and ending at the Solway Firth, exhibiting the numbers of seamen, pilots, dock labourers, &c., shipowners, shipwrights, &c., and hemp manufacturers, in each.

It will not be necessary to recapitulate much of this table, as an inspection will satisfy the inquirer on most points. It may, however, be noticed, that those metropolitan districts in which the section includes fully three per cent. of the adult male population, were nine in number, and contained 18,636 of this class of men; while Liverpool, in three districts, included 20,807. The entire metropolitan division contained, however, 22,638, and is a more trustworthy basis of comparison, taking into consideration the facility of communication which enables every class of persons in that place to become dispersed in respect of residence, how concentrated soever in the area of their work.

The names of the registration districts correspond in general with those of the seaports they contain. The principal exceptions are—

Easington, containing Seaham.

Sculcoates, a suburb of Hull.

Caistor, containing Grimsby.

Walsingham, containing Wells and Blakeney.

Mutford, containing South Yarmouth and Lowestoft.

Tendring, containing Harwich.

Lexden, containing Brightlingsea.

Romford, containing Barking.

North Aylesford, containing Strood and Northfleet.

Medway, including Chatham and Rochester.

Blean, containing Whitstable and Herne Bay.

Eastry, containing Deal and Sandwich.

Elham, containing Folkestone and Hythe.

Steyning, containing Shoreham.

Portsea island, nearly corresponding with Portsmouth borough.

Alverstoke, including Gosport.

South Stoneham, adjoining Southampton.

St. Thomas, containing Exmouth and Topsham.

Totnes, containing Dartmouth and Brixham.

Stoke Damerel, including Devonport.

St. Austell, containing Fowey.

Bedminster, a suburb of Bristol.

Anglesey, containing Holyhead.

Wirrall, containing Birkenhead.

West Derby, surrounding Liverpool.

Fylde, containing Fleetwood.

Cockermouth, containing Workington.

The manufacture of hemp into rope, sailcloth, canvas, &c., existed at most of the seaports; it also attained some importance in two inland districts. Of these the principal was that of Yeovil, which participated in the manufactures of the neighbouring district of Bridport. This last place is the centre of a manufacture of hemp quite disproportioned to its commercial position; and also, as has been already noticed, possesses a flax manufacture, which (though not very large) exceeds that of any other place in the south of England. The number of women employed there in the manufacture of hemp was 806, of whom 612 were rope and cord makers. Of the 305 men similarly engaged, 122 were ropemakers. The number of women working in hemp amounted, in Yeovil, to 191, and in Yarmouth to 171. Those in the latter place were probably for the most part net makers.

SECTION IV.—*Governmental Occupations.*

Section A of Class VIII. comprised, at the period of the census, 67,245 men engaged in internal affairs; of whom 15,387 were lawyers, 11,739 were law clerks, law stationers, &c., 13,494 were customs and excise officers, 10,291 were local officers, and 16,334 were police. The number of law clerks under twenty years of age was 4299.

The only feature common to these occupations (as to distribution) is, that they all of necessity hold a low proportion to the total population in every part of the country. The ratio which their united numbers bear to population in the registration counties varied, in 1851, from 3·5 per cent. in London, 2·4 per cent. in Middlesex, and 1·9 per cent. in Surrey, to 0·6 per cent. in Rutland, and 0·7 per cent. in West Yorkshire, North Wales, Derbyshire, Bedfordshire, and Monmouthshire. In towns a similar extent of variation may be observed, the proportion being as high as 3·7 per cent. in Hereford, and 3·4 per cent. in Chester, and only 0·6 per cent. in Bradford, and 0·7 per cent. in Blackburn.¹ It is noticeable that the places mentioned nearly correspond to those in which the proportions belonging to the seventh or professional class were respectively highest and lowest; and, were the Customs officers excluded, the correspondence would be much closer.

As this section, including so small an aggregate number of persons, would hardly repay a lengthened examination, it may be sufficient, before quitting it, to make a comparison between its composition in

¹ The *boroughs* are here referred to.

1851 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, where it almost sinks to its minimum magnitude, and in the metropolitan division, where it reaches its maximum.

Occupations.	Numbers of men.		Per cent. on male adult population.	
	London.	West Riding.	London.	West Riding.
Barrister	1513	37	·24	·01
Solicitor... ..	3418	550	·54	·16
Other lawyers	772	24	·12	·01
Law clerk	4340	372	·69	·11
Law court officers and law stationers	1061	95	·17	·03
Customs	1826	24	·29	·01
Inland revenue	998	246	·16	·07
Local officers... ..	1833	521	·29	·15
Police	6332	515	1·00	·15

The striking inequality in the proportions of police shown in the above table cannot fail to be noticed. It might be worth consideration how far the numbers of the police correspond with those of detected crimes. In Cornwall, where the number of crimes brought before the tribunals appears to be very small, only 23 police were found on the night of the census, being less than 0·03 per cent. on male adult population. In Merioneth (which county has been recently pointed to as being freest of any from crime) only *two* policemen were returned.

The Defensive Section (B) does not include a much more numerous body than that just noticed; but, being more irregularly distributed, it deserves a greater degree of attention. In it I have included the head "Other Government Officers"—that title comprising the dockyard labourers at Portsmouth, &c. This heading, however, comprises also many persons in the Government civil service; and, in fact, if we except the dockyard towns, that class of persons must usually form the majority of those returned under it.

Table XXIX. exhibits the numbers belonging (in 1851) to Section B in each of the six dockyard ports, amounting altogether to 35,166 men.

Table XXX. shows that, irrespective of these, the section included at least three per cent. of the male adult population of thirty-seven registration districts. Most of these are in London or on the south coast; including St. Germans, Plympton St. Mary, Havant, Fareham, and Lewisham, in all which places the proportion seems to be raised by contiguity to dockyard towns. Farther north the most noticeable places in which it rises to some importance are Preston and Weedon (near Daventry), at each of which places there were seven or eight hundred soldiers in barracks.

In conclusion, it may be observed, that, although the several classes and sections of classes undermentioned all attain considerable im-

portance in certain localities, there are yet whole counties in which *none of them* rise to any conspicuous magnitude. Though their highest proportions to male adult population were no less than :—

	Per cent.
Mining Class in Alston . . .	59·6
Manufacturing Class ... Textile Section in Saddleworth . .	56·3
„ „ ... Metallic Section in Ecclesall Bierlow	47·7
„ „ ... Miscellaneous Section in Stoke-upon Trent	38·1
Commercial Class Sea Navigation Section ... in Sunderland ¹ . .	30·9
Governmental Class Defensive Section in Sheppey . .	55·3

Yet all these classes together only included 2·2 per cent. of male adult population in Cambridge, 3·6 per cent. in Lincoln, and 4·2 per cent. in Sussex.

Table XXXI. annexed shows in which registration districts one or other of the above groups of occupations included fully 20 per cent. of the male or female adult population. The districts are arranged according to the highest proportion belonging to any one of the above classes, so that those most thoroughly engaged in either of these departments of industry may, if desired, be readily distinguished.

I regret that space has not permitted me to give more than the driest features of the Statistics of Occupations in the series of papers which is now closed. But I may be permitted to remind the Society that the objects to which my efforts have been principally directed throughout are :—

1. The production of a system of classification of an improved character as compared with those hitherto used.
2. The illustration of that system of classification, by the exhibition of its results when it is applied to the last English census ; making at the same time a valuable condensation of the particulars recorded in that census.

If, in these pages, I have made even an approach to such results, I deem myself more than repaid for the labour and application they have cost.

¹ Disregarding Scilly Islands, where the ratio was 32·8 per cent.

TABLE XIX.—*Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Male Adult Population, in Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of						Total of men engaged in metallic manufactures.	
	Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper, and zinc.	Engines, machines, & tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.	Number.	Per cent. on total number.
Warwick	4,576	7,466	623	2,154	4,488	2598	21,905	17·2
Stafford	17,744	4,937	237	2,349	666	942	26,875	15·9
Worcester... ..	8,034	346	76	527	253	147	9,383	13·8
Monmouth	5,395	58	504	276	80	2	6,315	12·3
York, West Riding	22,112	1,463	307	5,691	1,539	54	31,166	8·8
South Wales	7,025	67	2,567	445	295	13	10,412	6·5
Durham	4,655	162	295	978	218	20	6,328	5·9
Derby	2,688	101	197	698	191	16	3,891	5·6
Lancaster... ..	10,577	1,489	580	12,029	2,884	92	27,651	5·1
Northumberland	1,837	134	468	1,163	269	16	3,887	4·8
London	4,464	4,318	2,322	6,034	10,455	1097	28,690	4·5
Salop... ..	1,843	59	41	178	120	17	2,258	3·4
Chester	1,088	101	201	1,256	232	20	2,898	2·6
Nottingham	706	188	39	538	176	31	1,678	2·2
Gloucester	813	346	158	563	435	36	2,351	2·2
York, E. Riding	444	111	57	487	257	31	1,387	2·0
Cumberland	461	31	77	170	106	10	855	1·7
North Wales	846	76	535	163	192	12	1,824	1·7
Cornwall	332	43	317	321	228	1	1,242	1·5
Leicester	352	135	13	188	122	13	823	1·3
Middlesex... ..	48	39	63	73	143	127	493	1·3
Somerset	310	256	84	413	306	31	1,400	1·2
Northampton	211	34	27	336	101	8	717	1·2
Suffolk	434	34	18	277	191	32	1,036	1·2
Lincoln	360	34	30	460	215	42	1,141	1·1
Southampton	379	110	27	378	314	46	1,254	1·1
Wilts	227	18	19	254	123	18	659	1·1
Devon	342	91	267	325	490	36	1,551	1·1
Rest of England.	1,859	519	474	1,782	2,099	276	7,009	·8
England & Wales	100,212	22,766	10,623	40,506	27,188	5784	207,079	4·4

TABLE XX.—*Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures in Twenty of the most important Districts.*

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of						Total engaged in metallic manufactures.
			Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper, and zinc.	Engines, machines, and tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.	
Birmingham...	454	184,029	28,497	12,373	863	4,407	3,894	3,654	53,688
Manchester ...	662	424,871	9,386	1,455	547	11,222	2,718	75	25,403
Sheffield ...	515	80,465	19,305	677	220	1,578	1,072	16	22,868
Merthyr ...	948	85,941	10,465	44	2,508	467	143	3	13,630
Newcastle ...	777	128,247	5,886	269	367	1,851	372	21	8,766
Leeds	128	96,888	3,138	218	40	3,001	206	17	6,620
Clerkenwell ...	1	32,901	396	658	335	359	3,002	21	4,771
Blackwall ...	37	87,470	1,153	409	247	1,383	692	561	4,445
Lambeth ...	7	59,505	804	499	268	1,361	544	42	3,518
Coalbrookdale	96	12,478	1,484	29	1	34	23	0	1,571
Coventry ¹ ...	8½	9,761	30	19	15	44	1,111	5	1,224
Nottingham...	14	21,710	319	108	17	357	110	14	925
Derby ¹	5	11,109	391	44	40	259	113	5	852
Holywell ¹ ...	108	10,588	103	30	436	39	24	0	632
Ipswich ¹ ...	12	8,416	330	16	2	170	34	10	562
Crewe ¹	189	10,182	73	12	8	342	18	1	454
Southampton ¹	3	8,830	149	35	2	162	62	6	416
Hexham ¹ ...	310	7,975	47	1	274	22	15	3	362
Wolverton ¹ ...	35	2,866	61	10	6	198	2	0	277
Swindon ¹ ...	78	4,511	101	1	0	145	13	1	261
Totals ...	4,387	1,288,743	82,118	16,907	6,196	27,401	14,168	4,455	151,245
Rest of the country ...	52,445	3,428,270	18,094	5,859	4,427	13,105	13,020	1,329	55,834
England and Wales ...	56,832	4,717,013	100,212	22,766	10,623	40,506	27,188	5,784	207,079

¹ These are single Registration Districts : the others are groups of such districts.

TABLE XXI.—*Further Particulars respecting the Twenty Metal Manufacturing Districts referred to in TABLE XX.*

Manufacturing Districts.	Population of both sexes and all ages.			Proportion of men engaged in metallic manufactures.	
	1801.	1851. ¹	Rate of increase per cent.	Per cent. on total number.	Per square mile.
Birmingham	222,743	694,528	211·8	29·2	118·3
Manchester	477,221	1,619,066	239·3	6·0	38·4
Sheffield... ..	136,162	299,231	119·8	28·4	44·4
Merthyr	77,212	301,906	291·0	15·9	14·4
Newcastle	185,127	476,935	157·6	6·8	11·3
Leeds	105,789	371,589	251·3	6·8	51·7
Clerkenwell	50,277	118,833	136·4	14·5	4771·0
Blackwall	137,482	315,033	129·1	5·1	120·1
Lambeth	75,807	226,800	199·2	5·9	502·6
Coalbrookdale... ..	32,130	48,356	50·5	12·6	16·4
Coventry... ..	16,034	36,710	129·0	12·5	144·0
Nottingham	32,692	85,026	160·1	4·3	66·1
Derby	11,663	43,684	274·6	7·7	170·4
Holywell... ..	22,163	40,904	84·6	6·0	5·9
Ipswich	11,336	32,555	187·2	6·7	46·8
Crewe	24,163	37,986	57·2	4·5	2·4
Southampton	7,629	33,860	343·8	4·7	138·7
Hexham	21,094	30,436	44·3	4·5	1·2
Wolverton	6,548	10,663	62·8	9·7	7·9
Swindon	9,507	17,620	85·3	5·8	3·3
Totals ...	1,662,779	4,841,726	191·2	11·7	34·5
Rest of the country .	7,229,757	13,004,075	79·9	1·6	1·1
England and Wales .	8,892,536	17,845,801	101·	4·4	3·6

¹ Exclusive of military and persons on board vessels, which classes were not returned in 1801.

TABLE XXII.—*Numbers of Men employed in Metallic Manufactures in those Registration Districts (48 in number) not included in the 20 Districts of TABLE XX., but in which at least 3 per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants were so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of							Total engaged in Metallic Manufactures.		
			Iron and steel.	Mixed metals.	Tin, lead, copper and zinc.	Engines, machines, and tools.	Gold, silver, watches, &c.	Arms.	Number.	Per cent. on total Number.	Per square mile.	
NORTHERN :												
Berwick	79	5,740	140	10	5	22	15	2	194	3·4	2·5	
Morpeth	146	5,101	148	4	2	84	7	1	246	4·8	1·7	
Reeth	110	1,693	1	1	89	2	1	0	94	5·6	·9	
Keighley	72	11,944	224	9	0	121	13	0	367	3·1	5·1	
Halifax	81	31,023	242	406	42	337	50	0	1,077	2·5	13·3	
Barnsley	55	9,562	421	23	5	45	9	4	507	5·3	9·2	
Hull	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13,752	120	46	23	155	106	6	456	3·3	304·0	
Preston	104	24,565	454	27	0	346	42	7	876	3·6	8·4	
Burnley	85	16,405	244	7	29	237	16	4	537	3·3	6·3	
Haslingden ...	42	12,926	97	4	26	282	18	1	428	3·3	10·2	
MIDLAND :												
Wolstanton ...	21	11,173	431	6	0	35	18	1	491	4·4	23·4	
Penkridge ...	111	4,674	90	105	0	97	3	0	295	6·3	2·7	
Lichfield ...	112	6,875	138	28	10	31	32	2	241	3·5	2·2	
Kidderminster...	58	8,762	215	34	1	14	15	0	279	3·2	4·8	
Solihull	72	3,361	44	22	5	19	11	2	103	3·1	1·4	
WESTERN :												
Shrewsbury ...	28	6,287	81	17	11	63	28	6	206	3·3	7·4	
Wrexham ...	136	11,315	340	30	23	38	15	3	449	4·0	3·3	
Monmouth ...	159	7,511	134	4	47	34	18	0	237	3·2	1·5	
Chepstow ...	106	5,404	123	36	61	18	8	1	247	4·6	2·3	
Newport ...	138	12,811	520	12	216	73	24	1	846	6·6	6·1	
Cardiff	175	14,713	649	8	123	74	30	3	887	6·0	5·1	
Bridgend	165	6,367	312	4	5	2	6	1	330	5·2	2·0	
SOUTH WESTERN :												
Westbury - on - Savern	63	4,910	137	4	0	11	5	0	157	3·2	2·5	
Bristol	3	17,080	150	115	54	109	178	11	617	3·6	205·7	
Clifton	42	17,846	278	111	65	242	83	3	782	4·4	18·6	
Keynsham ...	52	5,278	12	106	28	36	6	0	188	3·6	3·6	
Frome	80	6,436	64	11	7	161	11	1	255	4·0	3·2	
Salisbury	$\frac{3}{4}$	2,242	19	7	4	5	27	7	69	3·1	92·0	
SOUTH MIDLAND :												
Reading	7	5,627	73	25	4	55	38	6	201	3·6	28·7	
Westminster ...	1·3	19,390	123	189	31	162	133	29	667	3·4	513·1	
St. James, West- minster... ..	·3	11,520	30	61	30	48	213	31	413	3·6	1376·7	
St. Martin - in - the-Fields ...	·4	7,792	25	81	11	57	141	18	333	4·3	832·5	
Strand	·2	13,088	57	144	45	98	359	36	739	5·7	3695·0	
St. Giles	·4	16,055	113	198	55	97	254	17	734	4·6	1835·0	
Paneras	4·2	43,591	160	317	151	274	666	36	1,604	3·7	381·9	
Islington	4·9	23,789	113	137	95	139	783	14	1,281	5·4	261·4	
Holborn	·3	13,597	105	137	73	67	341	11	734	5·4	2446·7	
West London ...	·2	9,001	79	93	72	61	163	17	485	5·4	2425·0	
London City ...	·6	16,268	81	59	46	49	23	19	491	3·0	818·3	
East London ...	·2	12,474	73	96	74	57	263	29	592	4·7	2960·0	
Shoreditch ...	1·0	28,276	221	272	262	291	909	18	1,973	7·0	1973·0	
Bethnal Green...	1·2	22,725	130	167	163	103	277	51	891	3·9	742·5	
Greenwich ...	7·2	29,514	315	73	39	512	82	16	1,037	3·5	144·0	
Bermondsey ...	1·0	12,811	65	72	19	172	55	7	390	3·0	390·0	
Newington ...	1·0	16,753	61	120	48	144	191	15	579	3·5	579·0	
SOUTHERN :												
West Ashford ...	65	3,618	25	5	0	85	7	1	123	3·4	1·9	
Tavistock... ..	237	7,803	46	6	176	30	19	2	279	3·6	1·2	
Redruth	62	11,592	151	12	44	122	49	0	378	3·3	6·1	
Totals	2,693	611,035	7,874	3,461	2,319	5,316	5,975	440	25,385	4·2	9·4	

TABLE XXIII.—*Numbers of Men employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallie, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Male Adult Population. In Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of				Total of men engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.	
	Earthenware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	Number.	Per cent. on total number.
Northampton... ..	9	108	5,120	19	5,256	9·1
Stafford	10,251	535	2,054	733	13,573	8·0
London	2,149	12,282	3,584	12,754	30,769	4·9
Buckingham	24	412	19	838	1,293	3·5
Durham	1,799	490	121	1,009	3,419	3·2
Worcester	1,151	213	497	194	2,055	3·0
Bedford	3	44	820	26	893	2·8
Warwick	911	815	452	1,051	3,229	2·5
Northumberland ...	929	378	191	233	1,731	2·2
Lancaster	1,702	3,661	3,236	2,735	11,334	2·1
Chester	73	331	1,413	307	2,124	1·9
Norfolk	27	342	1,561	143	2,073	1·8
Gloucester	340	488	564	509	1,901	1·8
Derby	273	408	391	128	1,200	1·7
Nottingham	59	239	894	60	1,252	1·6
Somerset	195	357	967	121	1,640	1·4
York, West Riding.	1,446	1,374	363	1,859	5,042	1·4
„ East Riding.	169	352	97	307	925	1·3
Hertford... ..	10	293	257	12	572	1·3
Oxford	23	310	184	20	537	1·2
York, North Riding	25	127	51	364	567	1·1
Kent	68	999	111	160	1,338	1·0
Cumberland	89	147	202	68	506	1·0
Rest of England and Wales... ..	1,301	4,208	1,747	1,386	8,642	·6
England and Wales.	23,026	28,913	24,896	25,036	101,871	2·2

TABLE XXIV.—*Numbers of Women employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, and their Centesimal Proportions to Total Female Adult Population. In Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Manufacturers of				Total of women engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.	
	Earthenware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	Number.	Per cent. on total number.
Bedford	0	0	8,002	0	8,002	22·5
Hertford... ..	0	194	5,548	4	5,746	12·2
Northampton... ..	0	42	3,438	3	3,483	6·0
Worcester	120	23	3,138	54	3,335	4·6
Stafford	4,650	59	1,536	19	6,264	3·9
Buckingham	1	191	1,336	0	1,528	3·8
Somerset... ..	8	113	4,799	43	4,963	3·7
Oxford	1	30	1,311	7	1,349	2·9
Dorset	1	6	1,018	5	1,030	2·0
Essex	3	6	1,619	14	1,642	1·8
Suffolk	2	51	1,241	104	1,398	1·5
Devon	38	282	2,042	22	2,384	1·4
Hereford... ..	2	0	391	1	394	1·4
Nottingham	5	32	1,005	12	1,054	1·3
Norfolk	0	93	1,463	11	1,567	1·2
Derby	27	110	545	4	686	1·0
Kent	6	985	77	28	1,096	·8
London	127	1,896	2,898	613	5,534	·7
Warwick	106	122	397	231	856	·6
Rest of England and Wales... ..	1,089	1,470	2,937	817	6,313	·2
England and Wales .	6,186	5,705	44,741	1,992	58,624	1·1

TABLE XXV.—*Numbers of Adults employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, in Twenty-one principal Districts.*

Manufacturing Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Population aged 20 years and upwards.		Numbers employed in the manufacture of										Total engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.					
				Earthenware and glass.				Books, &c.				Articles of dress.				Other articles.			
				Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.		Men.		Women.	
Luton	852	55,350	60,965	32	1	8,902	4,368	160	44	1,056	14,094	152	2	1,400	14,411	25	171	134	132
Stoke-upon-Trent	37	26,012	25,556	8,902	3	232	4,368	232	4	24	2	55	1	8,213	4,375	354	171	264	367
Northampton	350	27,094	27,019	3	0	79	27	4,900	3,281	11	3	4,906	3,311	184	123	154	123	154	238
Yeovil	493	29,098	33,452	19	1	42	0	733	5,129	39	30	883	5,109	29	154	96	17	105	122
Clerkenwell	13	53,055	57,405	357	22	2,980	594	224	329	757	84	4,318	1,029	80	178	48	3,321	791	4,130
Shoreditch	22	51,001	57,765	188	10	1,062	188	246	264	2,603	113	3,419	575	81	10	43	1,872	261	2,133
Birmingham	122	86,099	94,237	1,919	189	704	120	128	75	489	236	3,800	620	44	7	25	311	51	362
Tyne	90	63,032	69,001	2,465	199	469	76	168	35	1,040	95	3,812	405	60	6	32	427	45	472
Worcester	433	26,728	29,081	122	34	82	3	466	3,153	46	34	716	3,224	27	11	71	17	74	91
Ashton-under-Lyne	134	76,610	83,008	45	6	232	9	2,483	581	87	4	2,817	1,583	38	13	118	101	81	182
Stafford	188	11,721	11,370	275	126	22	1	1,532	1,402	7	0	2,936	308	67	7	33	690	918	793
Panama	42	43,691	56,218	74	2	1,062	78	149	289	1,651	29	2,936	308	67	7	33	690	918	793
Remondsey	1	12,811	13,776	27	1	124	27	308	2,041	49	49	1,508	1,281	205	50	109	2,030	2,090	412
Norwich	7	17,818	22,704	12	0	171	13	1,302	1,260	113	71	1,055	2,581	90	57	71	225	180	412
Sudbury	327	22,018	23,219	7	3	28	0	24	2,516	71	105	1,715	174	47	5	26	171	170	1,890
Whitechapel	1	36,662	37,220	111	4	269	42	157	67	1,178	61	1,503	192	66	8	37	125	15	140
Prescot	127	24,182	23,775	1,010	168	8	16	4	455	12	5	199	1,247	13	8	50	7	42	49
Woodstock	304	15,063	14,620	7	0	35	8	152	1,275	5	4	199	1,247	13	8	50	7	42	49
St. Saviour, Southwark	3	10,100	10,940	139	1	389	98	487	216	79	10	1,094	326	108	30	68	3,646	1,046	4,334
Torrington	127	4,825	5,145	3	1	11	2	43	1,191	0	0	57	1,194	13	23	132	4	94	98
Wyeombe	127	8,452	9,098	2	0	288	117	2	102	712	0	1,004	219	119	21	70	79	17	90
Totals	3,728	701,412	762,224	15,419	5,137	8,583	1,469	14,680	35,461	12,252	881	50,934	42,938	73	56	64	137	115	252
Rest of the country	53,104	4,015,601	4,337,360	7,607	1,019	20,330	4,246	10,216	9,280	12,734	1,111	50,937	15,636	13	51	8	10	3	13
England and Wales	56,832	4,717,013	5,099,584	23,026	6,156	28,913	5,705	24,896	44,741	25,036	1,992	101,871	58,624	22	11	16	18	10	28

1 Comprises only one registration district; those not thus marked are groups of such districts.

TABLE XXVI.—*Numbers of Men employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic, in those Registration Districts (31 in number), not included in the Twenty-one Districts of TABLE XXV., but in which at least three per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants are so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Men.	Manufacturers of				Total engaged in miscellaneous manufs.		
			Earthen-ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	No.	Per cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
NORTHERN :									
Whitby	137	5,284	1	9	6	186	202	3·8	1·5
Guisborough ...	140	3,507	2	2	2	135	141	4·0	1·0
Pontefract ...	103	7,765	269	12	4	4	289	3·7	2·8
Ecclesall Bierlow	33	9,748	5	54	4	334	397	4·1	12·0
Sheffield	17	28,293	53	162	44	820	1,079	3·8	63·5
Rotherham ...	79	8,700	292	14	6	19	331	3·8	4·2
Chorlton	18	31,918	62	445	217	242	966	3·0	53·7
Nantwich... ..	189	10,182	5	12	548	3	568	5·6	3·0
MIDLAND :									
Newcastle-under-Lyne	42	5,674	210	25	281	7	523	9·2	12·5
Burton-on-Trent	142	8,583	224	9	24	346	603	7·0	4·2
West Bromwich	30	17,950	284	29	21	219	553	3·1	18·4
Basford	138	17,060	23	9	679	4	715	4·2	5·2
Ashby - de - la - Zouch	79	6,628	207	7	25	5	244	3·7	3·1
Atherstone ...	44	3,006	1	3	207	2	213	7·1	4·8
SOUTH-WESTERN :									
Bristol	3	17,080	173	184	146	195	698	4·1	232·7
Clifton	42	17,846	149	98	225	259	731	4·1	17·4
Keynsham ...	52	5,273	1	19	132	10	162	3·1	3·1
EASTERN :									
Kettering ...	86	4,635	2	6	204	1	213	4·6	2·5
SOUTH MIDLAND :									
Watford	57	4,935	0	147	13	2	162	3·3	2·8
Hackney	6·1	13,279	14	225	35	154	428	3·2	70·2
Islington	4·9	23,789	62	803	74	247	1,186	5·0	242·0
St. Martin - in - the-Fields ...	·4	7,792	25	227	35	34	321	4·1	802·5
St. Giles	·4	16,055	41	455	67	125	688	4·3	1,720·0
St Luke	·3	14,932	78	443	89	393	1,003	6·7	3,343·3
East London ...	·2	12,474	55	310	96	118	579	4·6	2,895·0
London City ...	·6	16,268	41	440	97	89	667	4·1	1,111·7
St. George, South-wark	·4	14,358	62	310	268	303	943	6·6	2,357·5
Newington ...	1·0	16,753	38	443	302	209	992	5·9	992·0
Lambeth	6·1	35,047	390	939	249	350	1,928	5·5	316·1
Camberwell ...	6·8	12,746	33	150	115	134	432	3·4	63·5
SOUTHERN :									
Maidstone ...	60	9,732	3	318	21	1	343	3·5	5·7
Totals ...	1,518·	407,292	2,805	6,309	4,236	4,950	18,300	4·5	12·1

TABLE XXVII.—*Numbers of Women employed in Manufactures neither Textile nor Metallic in those Registration Districts (14 in number) not included in the Twenty-one Districts of TABLE XXV., but in which at least three per cent. of the Female Adult Inhabitants are so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Area (dry land). Square miles.	Women.	Manufacturers of				Total engaged in miscellaneous manufactures.		
			Earthen-ware and glass.	Books, &c.	Articles of dress.	Other articles.	No.	Per cent. on total No.	Per square mile.
NORTHERN :									
Nantwich ...	189	10,146	1	3	365	0	369	3·6	2·0
MIDLAND :									
Shardlow ...	115	9,177	0	11	323	0	334	3·6	2·9
Basford ...	138	16,652	2	3	627	1	633	3·8	4·6
Alcester...	82	4,702	0	0	200	1	201	4·3	2·5
WESTERN :									
Ledbury ...	76	3,639	0	0	159	0	159	4·4	2·1
SOUTH-WESTERN :									
Newent... ..	71	3,402	0	0	127	0	127	3·7	1·8
Winchcomb ...	90	2,774	0	31	73	0	104	3·7	1·2
SOUTH MIDLAND :									
Royston ...	139	6,622	0	1	244	1	246	3·7	1·8
Watford ...	57	5,257	0	155	203	1	359	6·8	6·3
SOUTHERN :									
Bromley ...	62	5,158	0	247	1	0	248	4·8	4·0
Maidstone ...	60	10,222	0	349	3	2	354	3·5	5·9
Shaftesbury ...	57	3,777	0	0	156	0	156	4·1	2·7
Bideford ...	112	5,770	0	0	227	1	228	4·0	2·0
Holsworthy ...	136	2,930	0	0	109	0	109	3·7	·8
Totals ...	1,384	90,228	3	800	2,817	7	3,627	4·0	2·6

TABLE XXVIII.—*Numbers of Men engaged in Occupations connected with Sea Navigation in each of the Hundred Registration Districts in which at least three per cent. of the Male Adult Inhabitants are so employed. In order of Situation.*

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen.	Pilots.	Dock labourers, &c. ¹	Shipowners.	Shipwrights, &c. ²	Hemp manufacturers. ³	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	
								Number.	Per ct. on total No.
Berwick ...	5,740	150	5	4	2	37	57	255	4·4
Tynemouth .	16,803	2,198	72	34	114	526	129	3,073	18·3
Newcastle ...	24,388	1,509	14	21	25	279	192	2,040	8·4
South Shields	8,949	1,627	193	36	74	612	106	2,648	29·6
Sunderland .	17,888	2,725	192	155	155	1,944	348	5,519	30·9
Easington ...	5,604	387	42	46	5	25	12	517	9·2
Stockton ...	14,610	1,502	147	301	47	336	170	2,503	17·1

¹ Viz., those returned as "Others connected with sea navigation."

² Viz., those returned under the heads "Shipwright, shipbuilder," and "Others engaged in fitting ships."

³ Including ropemakers, sailcloth manufacturers, and "Other workers in hemp."

TABLE XXVIII.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen.	Pilots.	Dock labourers, &c.	Shipowners.	Shipwrights, &c.	Hemp manufacturers.	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	
								Number.	Per ct. on total No.
Whitby ...	5,284	449	18	2	51	143	58	721	13·6
Scarborough.	6,277	235	6	1	39	82	39	402	6·4
Bridlington...	3,965	185	1	3	5	8	13	215	5·4
Sculcoates ...	11,267	402	3	205	25	276	90	1,001	8·9
Hull ...	13,752	1,613	56	481	36	246	114	2,546	18·5
Goole ...	3,616	215	5	97	4	53	18	392	10·8
Selby ...	4,217	82	0	2	4	25	36	149	3·5
Pontefract ...	7,765	174	0	0	6	38	43	261	3·4
Thorne ...	4,410	89	0	7	4	20	34	154	3·5
Gainsborough	7,343	145	1	12	0	36	100	294	4·0
Caistor ...	9,623	142	10	344	1	38	17	552	5·7
King's Lynn	5,491	527	37	26	15	42	47	694	12·6
Walsingham	5,680	177	15	3	4	36	24	259	4·6
Yarmouth ...	6,389	907	10	6	23	148	192	1,286	20·1
Mutford ...	5,202	235	89	10	10	68	118	530	10·2
Ipswich ...	8,416	346	12	39	7	116	37	557	6·6
Tendring ...	7,368	483	16	5	9	53	16	582	7·9
Colchester ...	4,656	139	0	0	4	5	8	156	3·4
Lexden ...	5,438	223	1	0	10	31	22	287	5·3
Maldon ...	6,039	177	7	1	5	22	10	222	3·7
Romford ...	6,547	137	0	0	18	32	35	222	3·4
Poplar ...	13,378	1,479	9	478	9	1,187	128	3,290	24·6
Stepney ...	28,641	2,083	65	1,551	32	849	578	5,158	18·0
St. George-in-the-East ...	13,373	1,521	7	820	3	239	135	2,725	20·4
Whitechapel.	23,289	1,025	2	818	5	41	95	1,986	8·5
Bethnal Green	22,725	100	1	472	2	10	202	787	3·5
St. Olave,									
Southwark	5,606	451	6	53	5	45	39	599	10·7
Bermondsey.	12,811	443	7	262	3	149	198	1,062	8·3
Rotherhithe.	5,166	791	3	88	4	409	82	1,377	26·7
Greenwich ...	29,514	634	15	112	24	768	99	1,652	5·6
Gravesend ...	4,250	217	81	28	4	37	12	379	8·9
North Aylesford...	4,551	88	0	1	4	155	7	255	5·6
Medway ...	12,785	595	2	8	5	359	189	1,158	9·1
Faversham...	4,484	239	0	0	2	10	10	261	5·8
Blean ...	3,665	360	0	2	2	31	8	403	11·0
Thanet ...	7,546	799	6	20	1	81	36	943	12·5
Eastry ...	6,742	518	60	0	0	14	21	613	9·1
Dover...	7,728	582	62	44	1	52	25	766	9·9
Elham...	5,179	255	2	15	0	15	11	298	5·8
Rye ...	3,277	140	5	5	2	46	6	204	6·2
Steyning ...	4,436	189	13	6	3	44	10	265	6·0
Worthing ...	4,641	99	5	3	9	42	12	170	3·7
Portsea Island	20,723	1,050	22	31	1	640	139	1,833	9·1
Alverstoe...	5,824	223	0	7	1	106	20	357	6·1
South Stoneham...	4,078	118	6	1	1	35	0	161	3·9
Southampton	8,830	668	18	276	1	235	24	1,272	14·4
Isle of Wight	12,888	708	58	8	6	145	42	967	7·5
Lymington...	2,945	94	0	6	0	15	15	130	4·4
Poole ...	3,182	361	17	18	8	87	57	548	17·2
Weymouth...	5,959	326	11	14	6	35	18	410	6·9

TABLE XXVIII.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Men.	Seamen.	Pilots.	Dock labourers, &c.	Shipowners.	Shipwrights, &c.	Hemp manufacturers.	Total men engaged about sea navigation.	
								Number.	Per ct. on total No.
Bridport ...	3,996	50	6	1	2	30	305	394	9.9
St. Thomas...	12,079	259	29	4	16	57	67	432	3.6
Totnes ...	8,346	337	7	8	47	163	83	645	7.7
Kingsbridge.	5,310	126	3	2	2	47	20	200	3.8
Plymouth ...	14,063	878	25	52	21	149	153	1,278	9.1
East Stonehouse ...	2,842	80	0	2	2	45	20	149	5.2
Stoke Damerel	9,767	288	1	3	3	509	114	918	9.4
St. Germans	4,083	100	10	0	2	73	48	233	5.7
St. Austell...	7,749	185	5	20	1	43	25	279	3.6
Truro ...	9,786	203	36	14	5	52	24	334	3.4
Falmouth ...	5,412	754	20	23	3	81	51	932	17.1
Penzance ...	12,187	322	15	15	10	116	66	544	4.5
Scilly Islands	668	119	31	3	6	49	11	219	32.8
St. Columb .	4,440	117	14	4	2	62	12	211	4.8
Bideford ...	4,612	288	0	4	6	129	37	464	10.1
Barnstaple ...	9,240	236	10	5	2	55	15	323	3.5
Bridgewater .	8,592	216	16	10	5	35	24	306	3.6
Bedminster...	9,740	251	32	18	5	180	87	573	5.9
Bristol ...	17,080	873	0	140	10	179	114	1,316	7.7
Gloucester ...	9,075	190	7	36	1	57	47	338	3.7
Newport ...	12,811	777	13	46	12	113	32	993	7.8
Cardiff ...	14,713	1,784	40	162	3	113	20	2,122	14.4
Swansea ...	11,662	670	36	51	12	125	48	942	8.1
Llanelli ...	5,572	217	34	37	0	35	8	331	5.9
Pembroke ...	5,556	105	3	4	2	190	6	310	5.6
Haverfordwest ...	9,191	647	6	7	1	130	34	825	9.0
Cardigan ...	4,275	290	1	2	0	32	17	342	8.0
Aberayron ...	2,944	153	3	3	0	56	5	220	7.5
Aberystwith.	5,910	206	2	0	1	35	10	254	4.3
Festiniog ...	4,120	95	7	7	2	46	6	163	4.0
Pwllheli ...	5,388	279	1	2	1	90	1	374	6.9
Carnarvon ...	7,695	425	9	13	1	46	20	514	6.7
Anglesey ...	11,236	479	7	50	8	50	9	603	5.4
Bangor ...	8,343	404	16	4	0	50	13	487	5.8
Wirrall ...	14,340	317	14	699	42	154	47	1,273	8.9
Liverpool ...	73,102	6,965	99	5,854	57	1,257	463	14,695	20.1
West Derby.	36,996	1,453	77	1,392	40	1,247	630	4,839	13.1
Runcorn ...	6,856	60	1	85	1	99	33	279	4.1
Fylde ...	5,603	170	4	10	1	25	75	285	5.1
Whitehaven.	9,012	782	0	35	18	221	107	1,163	12.9
Cockermouth	9,829	640	2	33	15	304	54	1,048	10.7
Abingdon ...	5,395	5	0	0	0	0	167	172	3.2
Yeovil... ..	6,754	5	0	0	0	0	348	353	5.2
Totals ..	957,343	56,136	2,077	15,848	1,214	17,737	7,779	100,791	10.5
Rest of the country ...	3,759,670	7,961	323	2,071	312	1,601	6,517	18,785	.5
England and Wales ...	4,717,013	64,097	2,400	17,919	1,526	19,338	14,296	119,576	2.5

TABLE XXIX.—*Numbers of Men belonging to the Defensive Occupations (forming the Second Section of Class VIII.) in the Dockyard Towns.*

Occupations.	Portsmouth.		Plymouth.			Chatham.	Woolwich.	Sheerness.	Pembroke.
	Portsea Island.	Alverstoke.	Plymouth.	East Stonehouse.	Stoke Damard	Medway.	Greenwich.	Shorpey	Pembroke.
Army officer	123	8	43	15	49	125	179	17	23
Army half-pay officer .	16	5	17	8	7	7	13	1	4
Soldier	2,254	207	811	7	795	2,573	3,639	351	87
Chelsea pensioner ...	118	58	166	18	156	369	337	11	44
Navy officer	304	106	149	43	170	53	114	120	22
Navy half-pay officer .	54	17	69	26	41	18	47	0	12
Seamen, R.N.	1,262	346	537	38	423	142	295	479	49
Greenwich pensioner .	803	182	224	265	476	149	2,609	21	24
Marine	858	1,064	354	538	65	831	1,115	321	207
Others engaged in defence	81	0	1	25	3	45	26	0	0
“Other Government officers”	1,786	227	222	94	1,231	1,040	959	1,017	701
Totals	7,659	2,220	2,593	1,077	3,416	5,357	9,333	2,338	1,173
being, per cent. on male adult population	37·0	38·1	18·4	37·9	35·0	41·9	31·6	55·3	21·1

TABLE XXX.—*Numbers of Men engaged about Defence, in those Registration Districts (37 in number) in which (although they are not included in TABLE XXIX.) fully three per cent. of the Adult Males are so employed.*

Registration Districts.	Soldier.	Chelsea pensioner.	“Other Government officers.”	Total engaged in defence.	
				Number.	Per cent. on total number.
NORTHERN :					
Berwick	160	68	3	258	4·5
Sculcoates	380	55	39	516	4·6
Preston	743	153	1	941	3·8
Salford	712	194	5	964	4·3
WESTERN :					
Brecknock	180	12	0	223	4·4
EASTERN :					
Daventry	758	28	0	822	12·8
Woodbridge	101	53	1	200	3·1
Orsett	124	35	37	201	6·2
SOUTH MIDLAND :					
Brentford	220	54	20	354	3·3
Windsor	1,000	17	61	1,142	20·0
Easthamstead	38	4	1	60	3·6
Croydon	174	34	23	249	3·2
Lewisham	226	132	709	1,199	14·4

TABLE XXX.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Soldier.	Chelsea pensioner.	"Other Government officers."	Total engaged in defence.	
				Number.	Per cent. on total number.
SOUTH MIDLAND—continued.					
Whitechapel	575	65	75	788	3·4
Marylebone... ..	723	125	265	1,414	3·4
St. James, Westminster ...	14	18	123	399	3·5
St. Martin-in-the-Fields ...	543	14	82	721	9·3
Westminster	1,514	209	250	2,050	10·6
St. George, Hanover-square	108	79	548	1,020	5·0
Chelsea	75	852	182	1,230	8·6
SOUTHERN :					
Maidstone	314	61	3	436	4·5
Canterbury... ..	337	39	3	419	11·3
Milton... ..	3	9	1	115	3·7
Eastry... ..	342	14	12	442	6·6
Dover	788	31	33	1,021	13·2
Elham... ..	205	22	12	269	5·2
Steyning	229	15	9	295	6·7
Westbourne	2	9	1	57	3·0
Havant	0	6	12	64	3·5
Fareham	3	28	13	118	3·2
Isle of Wight	648	60	8	865	6·7
Southampton	36	54	108	320	3·6
Winchester... ..	1,247	55	10	1,370	17·7
Weymouth	153	13	6	225	3·8
Plympton St. Mary	29	19	38	175	3·5
St. Germans	59	19	164	542	13·3
Falmouth	71	34	3	240	4·4

TABLE XXXI.—*Showing in which Registration Districts Twenty per cent. or more of the Adult Male or Female Inhabitants were, in 1851, engaged in one, at least, of the Orders of Occupations specified.*

Registration Districts.	Per centages of men employed in						Per centages of women employed in		
	Min-ing.	Manufactures.			Sea navigation.	De-fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal.	Other.			Textile	Metal.	Other.
Alston	59·6	·4	1·6	·3	·1	·0	·7	·0	·1
Saddleworth	3·5	56·3	1·6	·5	·1	·4	31·6	·1	·2
Sheppey	·0	·1	·5	·3	2·4	55·3	·0	·0	·1
Redruth	53·9	·1	3·3	·6	1·5	·3	·1	·0	·2
Keighley	2·0	52·0	3·1	·8	·1	·3	36·3	·0	·4
Reeth... ..	51·5	·4	5·6	·1	·1	·1	1·1	·1	·0
Huddersfield	3·5	49·8	1·6	·6	·1	·2	18·3	·2	·0
Todmorden	2·7	49·6	2·8	·3	·1	·6	33·9	·2	·0
Easington	49·0	·1	1·4	·3	9·2	·0	·0	·0	·0
Houghton-le-Spring...	48·3	·4	1·9	·7	·9	·2	·0	·0	·1
Ecclesall Bierlow	1·2	·4	47·7	4·1	·4	1·0	·1	1·3	·2
Radford	1·7	47·5	4·5	1·5	·2	1·3	28·4	·0	·9
Blackburn... ..	3·8	46·8	2·0	1·3	·2	·4	35·7	·0	·1

TABLE XXXI.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Per centages of men employed in						Per centages of women employed in		
	Min- ing.	Manufactures.			Sea Navi- gation.	De- fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal.	Other.			Textile	Metal.	Other.
Chester-le-Street ...	46·4	·1	4·1	1·2	·4	·2	·0	·0	·1
Haslingden ...	4·5	45·9	3·3	1·2	·1	·2	25·7	·0	·0
Weardale ...	45·9	·3	7·3	·1	·0	·0	·2	·0	·0
Hinckley ...	·1	44·7	·9	·5	·1	1·1	43·4	·0	·0
Sheffield ...	2·8	·3	44·6	3·8	·4	·4	·2	3·2	1·1
Halifax ...	5·8	43·8	3·5	·9	·2	·8	22·7	·1	·1
Oldham ...	7·0	42·7	8·1	3·2	·2	·6	35·4	·0	·8
Medway ...	·1	·1	·6	·4	9·1	41·9	·1	·0	·1
Bradford (York) ...	6·8	41·9	5·7	·6	·2	·6	30·3	·1	·0
Dewsbury ...	7·3	41·8	2·1	·7	·2	·2	15·2	·0	·1
Rochdale ...	6·8	41·7	5·8	1·5	·3	·4	28·6	·0	·2
Ashton-under-Lyne ...	5·1	41·4	4·1	4·2	·2	1·3	35·2	·0	·8
Bury (Lancashire) ...	3·7	41·1	4·7	2·8	·2	1·5	29·4	·0	·2
Leigh ...	8·2	41·0	3·9	·6	·1	·5	45·4	·1	·0
Auckland ...	39·7	·3	4·9	·4	·1	·1	·2	·0	·1
Hayfield ...	4·6	39·4	1·9	1·7	·1	·2	27·2	·0	·2
Stockport ...	2·9	39·3	4·2	3·8	·2	1·1	33·8	·3	·5
Crickhowell ...	39·0	·3	11·1	·5	·1	·3	·3	1·1	·1
Burnley ...	7·8	38·3	3·3	·6	·2	1·7	32·6	·0	·1
Stoke-upon-Trent ...	11·2	1·6	2·3	38·1	·1	·5	·1	·0	19·4
Alverstoke ...	·2	·9	1·1	·6	6·1	38·1	·2	·0	·0
East Stonehouse ...	·2	·5	1·4	·5	5·2	37·9	·5	·0	·3
Merthyr Tydfil ...	37·8	·4	17·0	·2	·1	·2	·3	1·2	·0
Blaby ...	·1	37·8	·3	·1	·1	·2	34·0	·0	·1
Durham ...	37·1	1·5	5·3	1·2	·5	·2	·1	·0	·6
Portsea Island ...	·1	·2	1·7	·6	9·1	37·0	·2	·0	·1
Chorley ...	6·9	36·5	1·2	·5	·2	·4	31·4	·0	·1
Abergavenny ...	36·2	·2	20·5	·2	·1	·2	·1	1·1	·1
Coventry ...	·2	35·8	12·5	·7	·2	2·1	44·5	·2	·1
Foleshill ...	11·9	35·3	1·3	·1	·0	·6	58·1	·0	·0
Macclesfield ...	4·5	35·2	1·4	·7	·2	·5	29·5	·1	·6
Stoke Damerel ...	·3	·1	1·6	·7	9·4	35·0	·2	·0	·1
Bolton ...	10·5	34·7	7·1	1·5	·2	·5	25·6	·0	·2
Stourbridge ...	12·3	·3	33·9	5·1	·2	·2	·2	12·7	·3
Leicester ...	·1	33·8	2·9	1·2	·4	1·1	16·4	·1	·3
Scilly Isles ...	·4	·6	·6	·0	32·8	2·5	2·4	·0	·1
Preston ...	·5	32·5	3·6	·7	·8	3·8	29·8	·0	·1
Basford ...	12·0	32·0	1·9	4·2	·1	·5	22·0	·0	3·8
Wolstanton ...	20·1	2·0	4·4	31·8	·2	1·6	·5	·0	13·9
Greenwich ...	·0	·4	3·5	1·0	5·6	31·6	·4	·0	·2
Mansfield ...	5·5	31·5	2·1	·4	·1	1·1	14·3	·0	·2
Helston ...	31·4	·1	·5	·3	1·0	·6	·1	·0	·0
Melksham ...	·1	31·4	1·3	·4	·6	2·6	29·3	·0	·1
Walsall ...	18·0	·3	31·4	·4	·2	·2	·2	2·6	·1
Bromsgrove ...	·4	·2	31·3	·8	·1	·4	·2	23·0	·4
Birmingham ...	·1	·8	31·2	4·3	·3	·7	·6	7·9	·9
Sunderland ...	4·7	·3	4·9	5·5	30·9	1·4	·1	·0	·4
Barnsley ...	14·3	30·7	5·3	·7	·2	·5	10·6	·3	·0
Northampton ...	·1	·6	2·3	30·6	·2	1·0	3·0	·0	21·3
Nottingham ...	·1	30·0	4·1	2·0	·5	1·9	29·5	·1	1·7
South Shields ...	10·9	·1	3·2	7·0	29·6	·3	·1	·0	·4
Loughborough ...	·1	29·6	1·9	·8	·2	1·3	23·1	·1	·6
Penzance ...	29·4	·1	1·6	·4	4·5	·7	·1	·0	·0
Kidderminster ...	·4	29·3	3·2	1·2	·3	·8	6·9	·3	·3
Nuneaton ...	5·4	29·3	1·3	·4	·2	·7	54·8	·1	·1
Wolverhampton ...	17·0	·3	28·9	·6	·2	·5	·1	2·3	·1
Skipton ...	6·0	28·9	·9	·5	·1	·3	24·3	·1	·0

TABLE XXXI.—continued.

Registration Districts.	Per centages of men employed in						Per centages of women employed in		
	Min- ing.	Manufactures.			Sea navi- gation.	De- fence.	Manufactures.		
		Textile	Metal.	Other.			Textile	Metal.	Other.
St. Austell	28.4	.5	1.8	.2	3.6	.6	.2	.0	.0
Dudley	23.8	.2	28.1	1.0	.1	.2	.1	11.8	.1
Otley ... ..	.9	28.0	.4	.8	.1	.2	14.9	.0	.2
Clutton	27.8	.1	.5	.1	.1	.5	.0	.0	.1
Aston... ..	.0	.6	27.8	3.7	.6	1.9	.4	4.6	.4
West Bromwich	17.2	.2	27.7	3.1	.1	.3	.1	2.8	.3
Barrow-on-Soar	3.6	27.2	.6	.4	.1	.4	20.9	.0	.4
Tynemouth	27.2	.2	5.5	1.7	18.3	1.9	.1	.0	.1
Wigan	26.9	16.6	6.8	.5	.2	.5	19.3	.1	.1
Rotherhithe ... ..	.0	.2	2.9	1.5	26.7	.4	.0	.1	.5
Liskeard	26.7	.2	.4	.3	2.5	.4	.1	.0	.0
Hunslet	8.1	26.5	10.6	2.7	.7	.4	14.6	.1	.3
Holywell	26.3	.8	6.0	.8	2.3	.3	.6	.0	.2
Neath	26.3	.6	15.6	.2	2.3	.1	.2	.2	.1
Pontypool... ..	26.3	.2	16.6	.2	.1	.3	.1	.2	.0
Manchester ... ..	.4	26.0	7.3	2.8	.6	.7	21.0	.1	.4
Trar... ..	25.9	.4	2.5	.6	3.4	1.1	.2	.0	.0
Clitheroe	2.1	25.7	2.3	.7	.0	.2	21.9	.1	.0
Carnarvon... ..	25.5	.9	.9	.7	6.7	.2	.2	.0	.0
Salford	1.2	24.8	6.5	2.9	.8	4.3	15.7	.1	.3
Poplar ... ..	.1	1.0	7.5	1.9	24.6	.5	.2	.0	.4
Madeley	24.1	.1	16.3	2.6	.2	.3	.0	.1	2.2
Carlisle ... ..	.3	23.1	2.4	1.1	.5	2.6	12.8	.0	.2
Bethnal Green ... ..	.0	22.5	3.9	6.0	3.5	.5	20.5	.1	.7
Wellingborough ... ..	.0	.2	.4	22.4	.8	.6	20.3	.0	13.3
Bangor	21.7	.7	1.0	.6	5.8	.2	.2	.0	.0
Chesterfield	21.6	3.3	8.5	1.9	.3	.3	3.4	.0	.2
Leeds... ..	1.4	21.5	5.6	2.1	.6	1.7	8.5	.1	.2
Stroud ... ..	.6	21.5	1.6	.5	.3	1.2	26.5	.1	.1
Barton-on-Irwell	10.5	21.2	2.6	1.1	.2	.5	20.8	.0	.2
Wrexham	21.2	.3	4.0	.6	.2	.5	.2	.0	.2
Pembroke... ..	1.7	.1	.5	.2	5.6	21.1	.1	.0	.0
King's Norton ... ..	.1	.3	21.0	5.5	.1	.4	.2	2.9	.7
Camelford	20.8	.5	.4	.3	.7	.3	.9	.0	.2
Bermondsey ... ..	.0	1.4	3.0	20.5	8.3	.6	.5	.0	2.0
St. George in the East	.0	.7	4.6	5.0	20.4	.6	.5	.1	.3
Festiniog	20.3	1.2	.7	.2	4.0	.4	.7	.0	.0
Wortley	13.2	9.0	20.3	.6	.1	.1	2.7	.3	.1
Liverpool ... ..	.2	.9	3.9	1.8	20.1	1.0	.6	.1	.2
Tavistock	20.1	1.2	3.6	.3	.6	1.1	.5	.0	.1
Yarmouth... ..	.1	.8	1.4	2.8	20.1	2.7	4.4	.0	1.2
Windsor ... ..	.0	.2	.7	.6	.1	20.0	.2	.0	.1
<hr/>									
Luton ... ..	.0	.2	.6	10.3	.1	.5	.1	.0	59.6
Leighton Buzzard ... ..	.1	.1	.3	3.9	.2	.4	2.0	.0	37.7
Newport Pagnell ... ..	.0	.5	.7	.1	.7	.7	33.4	.0	1.1
Winslow ... ..	.0	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	29.9	.0	7.0
St. Albans... ..	.0	1.2	.7	2.3	.3	.7	3.3	.0	29.6
Berkhamstead... ..	.0	1.9	.8	1.8	1.6	.6	2.8	.1	29.0
Yeovil ... ..	.2	2.0	.5	8.4	5.2	.9	3.4	.0	29.0
Hardingstone ... ..	.2	.1	.3	6.0	.1	.4	28.0	.0	1.8
Hemel Hempstead ... ..	.1	.1	2.7	4.2	.4	.4	.3	.0	27.1
Towcester ... ..	.0	.1	.3	.1	.1	.5	26.8	.0	.1
Bedford ... ..	.0	.4	.9	.4	.5	1.1	25.5	.0	.7
Potterspury ... ..	.0	.2	9.7	.3	.5	.4	23.6	.0	.1
Torrington ... ..	.2	.2	.6	1.3	.3	.6	.5	.0	23.2
Wycombe ... ..	.0	.2	.5	11.9	.3	.5	23.0	.0	2.4

APPENDIX.

I.

It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to explain, that in order to make satisfactory statistical comparisons between different countries or provinces, it is highly desirable—(1) that the tracts to be compared shall in every instance be pretty compact in *form*; (2) that the respective areas (or if not, the respective populations) shall not vary widely in *magnitude*.

Many peculiarities may appear in the statistics of small or irregularly-shaped areas, which would be found to vanish, were a sufficient portion of the adjacent districts taken into account, to render them more considerable or more compact, as the case may be. Therefore, when such areas are compared with others, more extensive or less irregular in configuration, it cannot be accurately determined, without further evidence, from what causes the differences or coincidences exhibited may arise.

With a view to afford an interesting and reliable basis of comparison between the several parts of this country, the annexed table has been framed.

The six main divisions vary from a square of 93 to one of 100 miles, thus approaching sufficiently near equality of area. They are also compact enough in form.

With these figures before us, we perceive at once that the central division, though smaller, is far more populous than the rest; and we are enabled to discover that this arises (mainly) from the enormous magnitude of its manufacturing class. That the manufacturing class possesses the *maximum*, and the agricultural class almost the *minimum* power of expansion, is apparent on consideration. No ratios need be calculated here. The bare figures compare overwhelmingly one with another.

It is only necessary to add, that the *sections*, though unequal in area, are almost as compactly shaped as the divisions; and that the *groups* of which the sections are composed, sometimes include isolated registration districts not much akin to them as regards occupations.

TABLE XXXII.—Occupations of the Male Adult Inhabitants of England and Wales under Main Divisions, Sections, and Groups of Districts.

Divisions and Subdivisions.	Area in sq. miles excl. water.	Adult male population.	Adult male population belonging to										Adult males per cent. belonging to							
			Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III.—Manufacture.			Class V. Commerce, &c.		Total of the classes specified.	Employed in agriculture.	Employed in mining.	Employed in other ways.	Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manufacture.			Class V. Commerce, &c.	
					Sec. A. Textile.	Sec. B. Metallic.	Sec. C. Miscell.	Sec. A. Commerce.	Sec. C. Sea Navigation.							Sec. A. Textile.	Sec. B. Metallic.	Sec. C. Misc.		
MAIN DIVISIONS:																				
I. Northern . .	9,822	432,654	131,073	41,016	12,285	13,548	7,631	3,195	25,892	234,640	133	42	265	303	05	28	31	18	7	60
II. Central . .	8,707	1,478,780	226,169	82,878	283,756	125,924	43,603	21,168	24,979	808,476	260	95	131	153	56	192	85	29	14	17
III. Welsh . .	10,019	427,235	164,510	50,484	4,864	20,587	2,793	1,961	10,608	245,807	154	60	221	362	118	11	48	7	5	25
IV. South Western . .	8,828	573,272	209,718	30,111	11,526	7,546	6,221	4,343	13,618	283,088	238	34	378	366	53	20	13	11	3	24
V. South Eastern . .	9,000	1,286,856	271,439	631	15,819	34,875	37,731	25,662	36,320	422,774	293	1	1,057	211	1	12	27	29	20	28
VI. Eastern . .	9,826	518,216	255,521	641	4,909	4,599	3,892	2,478	8,159	280,199	260	1	267	493	1	9	9	8	5	16
Totals . .	56,832	4,717,013	1,248,430	206,053	333,153	207,070	101,871	58,812	119,576	2,274,984	220	36	574	265	44	71	44	22	12	25
SECTIONS:																				
I. 1. Newcastle . .	3,148	186,636	32,348	34,626	1,324	10,190	5,114	1,456	17,163	102,221	103	110	380	173	185	7	55	27	8	92
2. Carlisle . .	3,122	97,119	39,043	5,046	7,552	1,346	864	513	3,141	57,505	125	16	170	402	52	78	14	9	5	32
3. Hull . .	3,552	148,849	59,682	1,344	3,409	2,012	1,653	1,226	5,588	74,914	168	4	247	401	9	23	14	11	8	38
II. 1. Leeds . .	1,205	300,719	33,322	19,595	85,447	31,540	4,963	2,617	1,219	178,603	277	163	2056	111	05	284	105	16	9	14
2. Manchester . .	1,946	582,082	69,270	23,564	142,917	29,115	12,375	13,542	22,458	303,241	305	121	2566	102	40	246	50	21	23	39
3. Potteries . .	1,572	132,410	34,649	10,100	10,203	2,410	13,030	660	188	71,290	220	64	494	283	83	83	20	107	5	22
4. Birmingham . .	975	221,800	25,802	22,527	3,546	56,099	5,262	2,984	525	116,555	265	232	1779	116	102	16	253	24	13	3
5. Nottingham . .	3,009	251,769	73,126	7,092	41,642	6,860	8,013	1,375	589	138,637	243	24	570	290	28	165	27	32	5	2
III. 1. Shrewsbury . .	4,119	176,235	73,856	15,622	3,080	3,413	1,639	808	3,389	101,807	179	38	211	419	89	17	19	9	5	19
2. Merthyr . .	5,930	250,950	86,654	34,362	1,784	17,174	1,154	1,153	7,219	144,000	136	59	228	321	139	7	68	5	5	29
IV. 1. Bristol . .	3,093	243,292	82,379	5,383	7,831	4,116	3,579	2,458	3,181	108,927	266	17	503	339	22	32	17	15	10	13
2. Exeter . .	4,113	297,660	94,680	1,756	3,133	1,515	1,883	1,074	4,625	108,666	230	4	270	456	8	15	7	9	5	22
3. Truro . .	1,622	122,410	32,659	22,972	562	1,915	759	816	5,812	65,495	201	142	412	267	188	5	16	6	7	47
V. 1. Luton . .	1,898	109,860	55,491	25	317	959	2,565	324	276	59,957	292	0	286	505	0	3	9	23	3	3
2. London . .	927	732,434	44,961	217	14,370	30,124	32,030	23,083	23,283	168,021	485	2	741	61	0	20	41	44	31	32
3. Winchester . .	6,775	444,512	170,984	686	1,132	3,792	3,136	2,305	12,761	194,796	252	1	403	385	2	3	9	7	5	29
VI. 1. Lincoln . .	8,054	412,838	200,184	592	3,665	4,040	3,497	2,097	6,630	220,705	249	1	263	485	1	9	10	8	5	16
2. Colchester . .	1,772	105,378	55,337	49	1,244	559	395	381	1,529	59,494	312	0	282	525	0	12	5	4	4	15

Sections.	Groups.	Registration districts in each group.	Area (dry land).	Adult male popula- tion.	Adult male population belonging to							
					Class I. Agricul- ture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manufacture.			Class V. Commerce, &c.		Total of the classes specified.
							Sect. a. Textile.	Sect. b. Me- talic.	Sect. c. Miscel- laneous.	Sect. a. Com- merce.	Sect. c. Sea na- vigation	
II. 3. Potteries. <i>Continued.</i>	Earthenware manufactg. Shoe manufac- turing.	Newcastle - under - Lyme, Wol- stanton, Stoke-upon-Trent ... Stone, Stafford	Sq. m. Acr. 79 327 188 226	31,686 11,721	3,214 4,534	4,744 133	539 42	939 93	9,736 1,896	266 49	52 12	19,540 6,759
4. Birming- ham.	Agricultural & lead mining.	Chapel-en-le-Frith, Bakewell, Ashborne, Cheadle, Uttoxeter, Burton-on-Trent, Lichfield, Tamworth, Atherstone	979 454 96 39	48,193 12,478	19,042 2,530	3,560 2,771	1,613 11	960 1,571	1,199 205	163 66	79 25	26,616 7,179
		Wellington, Madeley										
5. Notting- ham.	Mining, and iron manu- facturing. Secondary (mining). Mining, and metal manu- facturing.	Newport, Shiffnal, Penkridge .	256 489	12,058	5,619	1,012	13	401	29	50	15	7,139
		Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dud- ley, Stourbridge, West Brom- wich, Aston, Birmingham, King's Norton, Bromsgrove, Alcester	454 632 167 337	184,029 13,235	14,121 3,532	18,643 101	765 2,757	53,688 349	4,912 116	2,777 91	450 35	95,356 6,981
	Carpet manu- facturing. Lace and hose manufactg.	Bridgnorth, Kidderminster ... Mansfield, Nottingham, Rad- ford, Basford, Belper, Derby, Shardlow, Loughborough, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Market Bosworth, Hinckley, Barrow, Leicester, Blaby, Lutterwith.	959 423	128,650	24,340	6,179	33,349	4,541	2,306	860	346	71,921

Secondary (lace, &c., manufactg.).	Southwell, Bingham, Melton Mowbray, Billesdon, Market Harborough, Kettering, Brix- worth	802 395	31,579	16,868	25	1,471	135	270	62	40	18,871
	Thrapstone, Wellingborough, Northampton, Hardingstone, Daventry	348 585 76 456	27,094 18,249	8,991 1,982	19 806	94 6,284	290 1,335	4,996 83	116 91	98 26	14,604 10,607
Shoe manufac- turing.	Nuneaton, Foleshill, Coventry										
	Meriden, Solihull, Warwick, Rugby, Southam, Banbury, Stratford-upon-Avon, Ship- ston-on-Stour	821 270	46,197	20,945	63	444	519	358	246	79	22,684
Agricultural.	Runcorn, Northwich, Nant- wich, Great Boughton	524 490	39,215	13,760	1,332	167	1,171	944	303	677	18,354
	Holywell, Wrexham, Ruthin, St. Asaph, Conway	601 432	36,298	13,404	6,171	198	1,228	245	152	391	21,789
Slate quarry- ing.	Anglesey, Bangor, Llanrwst, Carnarvon, Pwllheli, Festi- niog, Dolgelly	1,187 557	43,420	18,030	6,043	613	356	202	143	2,212	27,599
	Market Drayton, Wem, El- lesmere, Oswestry, Shrews- bury, Atcham, Montgomery, Llanfyllin, Corwen, Bala ...	1,331 228 473 364	47,616 9,736	24,008 4,654	1,582 494	597 1,505	585 73	222 26	183 27	59 50	27,236 6,829
Woollen manu- facturing.	Newtown, Machynlleth										
	Tenbury, Cleobury Mortimer, Ludlow, Church Stretton, Clun, Knighton, Rhayader, Builth, Presteigne, Leonmin- ster, Weobly, Hereford, Hay, Brecknock	1,975 222 301 332	49,480 8,337	27,044 3,150	761 1,354	249 216	355 39	185 65	153 18	51 254	28,803 5,996
Lead mining. Agricultural.	Aberystwith, Tregaron	529 180	14,254	6,933	123	202	50	54	29	583	8,034
	Abernyon, Lampeter, New- castle in Emlyn, Cardigan ...										

III. 1. Shrews-
bury.

2. Merthyr

Sections.	Groups.	Registration districts in each group.	Area (dry land).	Adult male popula- tion.	Adult male population belonging to							Total of the classes specified.
					Class I. Agricul- ture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manufacture.			Class V. Commerce, &c.		
							Sect. a. Textile.	Sect. b. Me- tallic.	Sect. c. Miscel- laneous.	Sect. a. Com- merce.	Sect. c. Sea na- vigation	
III. 2. Merthyr. <i>Continued.</i>	Secondary (coal mining).	Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Nar- berth, Carmarthen, Llandilo- fawr, Llandovery	Sq. m. Acr. 1,191 565	36,863	16,377	1,488	399	347	212	136	1,292	20,251
	Mining & metal manufactg.	Merthyr Tydfil, Crickhowell, Abergavenny, Pontypool, Newport, Cardiff, Bridgend, Neath, Swansea, Llanelly ...	1,426 633	119,832	18,669	29,028	625	15,693	512	720	4,797	70,044
IV. 1. Bristol	Do. (Forest of Dean).	Westbury - on - Severn, Ross, Monmouth, Chepstow... ..	414 440	22,184	8,481	2,108	33	690	126	92	242	11,772
	Glove manu- facturing.	Bromyard, Martley, Droit- wich, Worcester, Pershore, Evesham... ..	433 359	26,728	11,250	200	85	365	716	187	52	12,855
	Ditto.	Chipping Norton, Woodstock, Winney	303 580	15,063	8,149	14	328	48	199	32	32	8,802
	Agricultural.	Ledbury, Upton - on - Severn, Newent, Tewkesbury, Glou- cester, Cheltenham, Winch- comb, Stow - on - the - Wold, Northleach, Cirencester, Fa- ringdon, Highworth, Marlbo- rough, Devizes, Calne, Crick- lade, Chippenham, Bath,										
	Woollen manu- facturing. Ditto.	Malmesbury, Tetbury, Chip- ping Sodbury, Thornbury ... Stroud, Wheatenhurst, Dursley	1,682 345 144 4	108,079 15,403	43,679 4,320	1,102 60	926 2,734	1,234 263	691 67	737 67	538 65	48,907 7,576
		Bradford, Melksham, West- bury, Frome, Warminster ...	273 387	21,538	7,073	411	3,384	391	85	101	60	11,505

2. Exeter	Coal mining.	Keynsham, Clutton	125 384	11,725	3,459	2,633	23	220	171	38	12	6,556
	Commercial.	Fristol, Clifton, Bedminster ...	129 433	44,666	4,449	963	351	1,595	1,650	1,296	2,422	12,726
	Agricultural.	Axbridge, Wells, Shepton Mallet, Bridgewater, Taunton, Williton	732 560	41,361	19,233	307	281	327	201	195	532	21,076
	Glove manufacturing.	Shaftesbury, Sturminster, Wincanton, Sherborne, Langport, Yeovil, Chard ...	549 629	32,415	15,101	91	668	159	845	120	483	17,467
3. Truro.	Agricultural, & hemp manufacturing.	Bridport, Beaminster, Dorchester, Weymouth ...	368 477	20,219	8,012	445	327	134	75	129	879	10,001
	Agricultural.	Barnstaple, South Molton, Tiverton, Wellington, Axminster, Honiton, St. Thomas, Exeter, Crediton, Okehampton ...	1,561 363	72,777	33,577	526	1,446	632	491	441	1,001	38,114
	Glove manufacturing.	Torrington, Bideford, Holsworthy, Stratton ...	458 511	14,259	8,271	68	14	70	99	42	508	9,072
	Agricultural.	Newton Abbot, Totnes, Kingsbridge ...	440 510	26,629	10,486	319	397	193	172	147	1,222	12,936
V. 1. Luton ...	Mining.	Tavistock, Launceston, Liskeard, Bodmin, Camelford ...	768 377	28,394	11,767	5,234	152	371	106	113	338	18,081
	Agricultural.	Plympton St. Mary, St. Germans ...	180 312	9,071	4,107	252	5	28	37	28	370	4,827
	Dockyard.	Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Dauncel ...	5 215	26,672	1,111	149	203	389	320	325	2,315	4,842
	Mining.	St. Columb, St. Austell, Truro, Redruth, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, Scilly Isles ...	667 629	58,273	15,674	17,337	202	1,127	296	350	2,759	37,745
V. 1. Luton ...	Lace manufacturing.	St. Neots, Bedford, Newport Pagnell, Potterspury, Towcester, Brackley, Buckingham, Bicester, Winslow, Aylesbury, Thame, Henley, Wycombe, Amersham ...	1,293 255	67,664	34,480	16	179	653	1,359	167	169	37,023

Sections.	Groups.	Registration districts in each group.	Area (dry land). Sq. m. Aer.	Adult male popula- tion.	Adult male population belonging to							Total of the classes specified.	
					Class I. Agriculture.	Class II. Mining.	Class III. Manufacture.			Class V. Commerce, &c.			
							Sect. a. Textile.	Sect. b. Metallic.	Sect. c. Miscellaneous.	Sect. a. Com- merce.	Sect. c. Sea na- vigation		
V. 1. Luton. <i>Continued.</i>	Straw manu- facturing.	Luton, Leighton Buzzard, Berk- hamstead, Hemel Hemp- stead, St. Albans, Hatfield, Hitchin, Biggleswade, Ampt- hill, Woburn	604 472	42,196	21,011	9	138	306	1,206	157	107	22,934	
2. London .	Agricultural.	Romford, West Ham, Epping, Edmonton, Barnet, Hendon, Watford, Uxbridge, Brent- ford, Richmond, Staines, Kingston, Epsom, Croydon, Bromley, Dartford	809 283	99,939	30,447	43	1,112	1,434	1,261	1,032	645	35,974	
3. Winches- ter.	Commercial & manufac- turing. Agricultural.	The metropolitan division of the Registrar-General... .. Thanet, Eastry, Dover, Blean, Canterbury, Bridge, Elham, East Ashford, Faversham, Milton, Hoo, Gravesend, North Aylesford, Holling- bourn, West Ashford, Maid- stone, Malling, Tunbridge, Cranbrook, Tenterden, Rom- ney Marsh, Rye, Hastings, Battle, Ticehurst, East Grim- stead, Sevenoaks, Godstone, Reigate, Dorking, Horsham, Cuckfield, Uckfield, Hail- sham, Eastbourne, Lewes, Brighton, Steyning, Worth- ing, Thakeham, Petworth, Hambledon, Guildford, Farn-	117 371	632,545	14,517	174	13,258	28,690	30,769	22,001	22,638	132,047	

ham, Midhurst, Chichester, Westhamnett, Westbourne, Havant, Catherington, Fareham, Droxford, Petersfield, Alresford, Alton, Hartley Wintney, Farnborough, Chertsey, Windsor, Eton, Cookham, Easthampstead, Wokingham, Reading, Basingstoke, Winchester, South Stoneham, Southampton, Isle of Wight, Lynington, Christchurch, New Forest, Ringwood, Wimborne, Poole, Wareham, Blandford, Fordingbridge, Romsey, Alderbury, Salisbury, Wilton, Tisbury, Mere, Amesbury, Stockbridge, Whitechurch, Andover, Pewsey, Hungerford, Kingsclere, Newbury, Bradfield, Wantage, Wallingford, Abingdon, Oxford, Headington	6,704	123	400,350	168,305	648	1,031	3,274	2,910	2,050	9,260	187,478
Dockyard.	Medway	19	405	12,785	841	7	14	73	48	1,158	2,200
Ditto.	Sheppey	35	528	4,230	671	2	3	23	12	103	819
Ditto.	Portsea Island, Alverstoke ...	15	45	26,547	1,167	29	84	422	166	2,240	4,299
Agriocultural.	Hensworth, Doncaster, Thorne, Goole, Worksop, East Retford, Gainsborough, Glanford Brigg, Caistor, Louth, Spilsby, Horncastle, Boston, Sleaford, Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Oakham, Uppingham, Oundle, Stamford, Bourne, Spalding, Holbeach, Wisbeach, Whittlesey, Peter-										

II.

THE two tables annexed were calculated for the Papers on Occupations, and although not appended to them, are sufficiently important to deserve insertion in this place.

In Leicester and Nottingham the proportions of women belonging to Section B. of the Fourth Class, are swelled by considerable numbers coming under the head, "Others providing Dress," probably glove knitters. An extraordinary number of women¹ are returned as hosiers and haberdashers (*not* manufacturers) in Mansfield district.

In calculating the ratios of agriculturists (males) *per cent.* and *per square mile* in each registration district, I have noticed, that (excluding the small district of Hoo) the highest per-centage of male adult population belonging to the agricultural class was 71·0 in Holsworthy (Devon); and it appears that there were altogether twenty-three districts in which the per-centage exceeded 65. Nevertheless, there was no *county* in which the per-centage reached 55, and the high ratios in individual districts generally arose from the cause mentioned when referring to Thingoe (page 22).

Turning to densities, it becomes necessary to distinguish districts where the agricultural element enters largely into the population, from districts in which it is relatively unimportant. In the former, the agricultural population being large, cannot be much influenced except by quality of soil and manner of culture. In the latter, it is sometimes materially swelled by visitors and men in search of work, perhaps also by retired agriculturists; the densities thus becoming high even in towns, and utterly useless for purposes of comparison.

In those districts (360 in number) which exhibited a proportion of agriculturists not less than 40 per cent. of male adult population, the agricultural density in no case exceeded 42 men per square mile. There were 118 districts in which the like proportion varied from 20 to 40 per cent.; and in five only of these the density exceeded 42. In the remaining 146 districts the density did not rise above that point, except in urban and suburban localities.

We may hence conclude that even in fertile and fully cultivated

¹ No fewer than 399; the total number in the "North Midland Counties" of the Registrar-General being only 519.

districts the population actually engaged in agriculture rarely, if ever, exceeds 42 men per square mile. The number of districts approaching that density would be considerably less, but that there being in parts of Bedford, Essex, &c. more profitable employment for females than that furnished by agriculture, the number of women engaged in agricultural pursuits is in such places reduced to a minimum, necessitating a corresponding increase in the number of men.

As a general rule, whatever the male adult population engaged in agriculture may be, its product when multiplied by seven appears to give fully as large a total population as could be supported without manufactures, mining, or external commerce.

It would be worth examining the proportions belonging to different classes *at each age*, if these papers had not already reached very considerable dimensions. Thus—

Males, aged	Total No.	Cotton manufacturers.	Agricultural labourers (out-door).
15—20 ...	873,236 ...	33,465 or 3·8 per cent. ...	105,322 or 12·1 per cent.
20—25 ...	795,455 ...	24,974 ,, 3·1 ,, ...	101,214 ,, 12·7 ,,
25—30 ...	699,345 ...	20,100 ,, 2·9 ,, ...	97,099 ,, 13·9 ,,
45—50 ...	392,882 ...	8,492 ,, 2·2 ,, ...	65,128 ,, 16·6 ,,
50—55 ...	346,104 ...	6,902 ,, 2·0 ,, ...	60,227 ,, 17·4 ,,
55—60 ...	254,892 ...	4,914 ,, 1·9 ,, ...	46,868 ,, 18·4 ,,
20 and upw.	4,717,013 ...	115,717 ,, 2·4 ,, ...	724,839 ,, 15·4 ,,

The areas of the registration districts may be classified thus—

From less than 1 up to 20 square miles	78 districts.
,, 20 to 40 square miles	40 ,,
,, 40 to 60 ,,	73 ,,
,, 60 to 100 ,,	195 ,,
,, 100 to 140 ,,	134 ,,
,, 140 to 200 ,,	69 ,,
Above 200 square miles	35 ,,

TABLE XXXIII.—*Numbers of Males Aged Twenty Years and Upwards Per Cent. on Population, belonging to each Section of Classes V. and VIII.*

Registration Counties.	Class V. (Commercial.)			Class VIII. (Governmental.)	
	Section A. Commerce.	Section B. Inland conveyance, &c.	Section C. Sea navigation.	Section A. Internal order.	Section B. Defence.
NORTHERN COUNTIES :					
Northumberland	1·0	5·7	6·9	1·2	1·6
Durham	·6	5·5	10·8	·9	·4
Cumberland	·5	3·8	4·6	·8	·8
Westmoreland	·4	3·4	·4	·8	·3
York, North Riding	·3	4·2	2·5	·9	·5
" East Riding	1·3	7·4	5·9	1·6	1·7
" West Riding	·8	4·8	·6	·7	·5
Lancaster	2·3	6·8	4·0	1·2	1·1
Chester	1·6	6·9	1·9	1·1	·9
MIDLAND COUNTIES :					
Derby	·6	4·9	·3	·7	·5
Nottingham	·6	5·4	·2	·8	·9
Leicester	·5	4·8	·2	·8	·8
Stafford	·7	5·1	·2	·8	·5
Warwick	1·5	6·3	·3	1·0	·9
Worcester	1·1	5·3	·2	1·2	·6
WESTERN COUNTIES :					
Salop	·5	4·8	·1	1·0	·6
Hereford	·4	3·5	·1	1·1	·5
North Wales	·3	3·5	2·5	·7	·3
South Wales	·4	3·3	3·7	·8	1·5
Monmouth	·6	3·6	2·3	·7	·9
SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES :					
Gloucester	1·5	6·3	2·3	1·7	1·2
Wilts	·3	4·0	·2	1·1	1·2
Somerset	·6	4·1	1·4	1·2	1·1
EASTERN COUNTIES :					
Lincoln	·4	6·6	1·4	·8	·5
Rutland	·3	6·1	·2	·6	·5
Northampton	·4	5·5	·3	·8	2·0
Norfolk	·6	4·9	2·3	1·2	1·2
Suffolk	·4	4·1	1·9	1·1	1·1
Essex	·5	4·8	2·0	1·3	·9
Cambridge	·5	5·4	·3	·9	·6
Huntingdon	·4	5·8	·1	·8	·6
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES :					
Bedford	·4	4·4	·2	·7	·7
Hertford	·4	6·2	·3	1·0	·5
Middlesex	1·0	8·1	·3	2·4	1·5
Buckingham	·3	4·5	·2	·8	·6
Oxford	·4	5·6	·2	·8	·5

TABLE XXXIII.—*continued.*

Registration Counties.	Class V. (Commercial.)			Class VIII. (Governmental.)	
	Section A. Commerce.	Section B. Inland conveyance, &c.	Section C. Sea navigation.	Section A. Internal order.	Section B. Defence.
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES :					
Berks	·4	5·3	·5	1·0	2·9
Surrey	·8	6·3	·2	1·9	1·5
London	3·5	9·9	3·6	3·5	3·6
SOUTHERN COUNTIES :					
Kent	·5	5·1	4·2	1·7	8·6
Sussex	·6	7·2	1·4	1·8	1·3
Hants	·6	4·4	4·7	1·7	12·0
Dorset	·5	3·8	3·4	1·8	1·3
Devon	·7	3·6	3·6	1·5	5·9
Cornwall	·5	2·9	3·9	1·2	1·5
England and Wales ...	1·2	5·9	2·5	1·4	1·9

TABLE XXXIV.—*Numbers of Females Aged Twenty Years and Upwards, included in Class I. (excepting those Returned as Relatives of Farmers, and as Engaged about Animals), in Section B. of Class IV., and in Class VI.*

Registration Counties.	Class I. (part of.) Agricultural.	Sec. B. Class IV. Clothing, &c., providers.	Class VI. Menial.	Per cent. on total number of females aged twenty years and upwards.		
				Class I. (part of.)	Sec. B. Class IV.	Class VI.
NORTHERN COUNTIES:						
Northumberland	4,023	6,875	8,049	4·7	8·0	9·4
Durham	2,576	7,635	7,639	2·4	7·0	7·0
Cumberland	3,729	4,037	4,927	6·7	7·3	8·9
Westmorland	957	1,182	1,814	6·0	7·4	11·3
York, North Riding ...	2,744	4,501	5,724	5·0	8·2	10·4
,, East Riding ...	1,257	7,646	8,726	1·7	10·3	11·8
,, West Riding ...	5,099	26,615	23,087	1·4	7·4	6·4
Lancaster	4,419	47,045	61,795	·8	8·1	10·6
Chester	2,247	8,618	12,538	1·9	7·2	10·5
MIDLAND COUNTIES:						
Derby	1,714	5,673	5,207	2·4	8·0	7·3
Nottingham	1,595	9,322	6,639	1·9	11·3	8·0
Leicester	1,181	7,112	5,767	1·8	10·8	8·8
Stafford	1,844	12,633	12,250	1·1	7·9	7·6
Warwick	1,952	14,886	13,298	1·4	11·0	9·8
Worcester	2,119	6,963	8,368	2·9	9·6	11·5

TABLE XXXIV.—*continued.*

Registration Counties.	Class I. (part of.) Agricultural.	Sec. B. Class IV. Clothing, &c., providers.	Class VI. Menial.	Per cent. on total number of females aged twenty years and upwards.		
				Class I. (part of.)	Sec. B. Class IV.	Class VI.
WESTERN COUNTIES:						
Salop	2,139	5,205	8,052	3·1	7·7	11·9
Hereford	1,392	2,633	3,557	4·9	9·3	12·6
North Wales	8,029	7,217	8,838	7·2	6·4	7·9
South Wales	11,083	11,437	13,070	6·6	6·9	7·8
Monmouth	1,222	3,610	3,626	2·7	8·0	8·0
SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES:						
Gloucester	4,254	16,990	18,823	3·3	13·2	14·6
Wilts	6,192	5,408	6,059	9·2	8·0	9·0
Somerset	5,945	17,516	16,800	4·4	12·8	12·4
EASTERN COUNTIES:						
Lincoln	1,978	7,959	12,918	1·9	7·5	12·1
Rutland	130	517	772	2·0	7·8	11·6
Northampton	1,386	8,251	5,021	2·4	14·2	8·6
Norfolk	3,963	13,798	12,800	3·1	10·9	10·2
Suffolk	2,648	8,299	9,015	2·8	8·9	9·7
Essex	2,107	7,516	9,590	2·3	8·1	10·4
Cambridge	2,206	4,380	5,232	4·3	8·5	10·2
Huntingdon	439	1,162	1,275	2·8	7·4	8·1
SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES:						
Bedford	596	5,637	2,556	1·7	15·9	7·2
Hertford	996	4,230	4,773	2·1	9·0	10·1
Middlesex	965	4,684	8,044	2·2	10·4	17·9
Buckingham	883	3,198	3,481	2·2	8·0	8·7
Oxford	1,718	4,356	4,822	3·7	9·4	10·4
Berks	3,496	5,882	6,776	6·4	10·7	12·4
Surrey	732	5,147	9,527	1·3	9·0	16·7
London	1,982	123,525	138,262	·3	16·2	18·1
SOUTHERN COUNTIES:						
Kent	1,963	11,365	16,994	1·5	8·5	12·7
Sussex	1,338	9,089	14,687	1·5	9·6	15·6
Hants	1,472	12,426	14,523	1·3	11·0	12·9
Dorset	2,387	5,322	4,906	4·7	10·5	9·7
Devon	5,365	20,020	21,398	3·1	11·5	12·3
Cornwall	3,906	8,130	8,738	3·9	8·2	8·8
England and Wales ...	120,418	515,652	580,768	2·4	10·1	11·4

* * No correction has been introduced in this table for shoemakers, straw-hat manufacturers, &c., properly attributable to Class III., for which, see pp. 53—9.

*On the Increase of Population in England and Wales between
1841 and 1851.*

It will be readily acknowledged that a great deal of labour may be usefully bestowed in investigating and re-arranging the figures of the last census. In the present paper it is proposed to do something towards obtaining a correct general idea of the changes in population between 1841 and 1851 in the different parts of England and Wales, especially those distinguished for manufacturing, mining, or commercial industry.

The aggregate increase of population in England and Wales during the above-named period was as follows:—

Population returned in 1851	17,927,609
Less, persons on board vessels, not included in 1841	45,295
	<hr/>
	17,882,314
Population returned in 1841	15,914,148
	<hr/>
Increase	1,968,166

Or about $12\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

The above increase was, however, very unequally distributed, and in some districts of considerable extent there was even a decrease.

In the following details the counties referred to are registration counties (consisting of groups of registration districts), and North and South Wales, London, and each of the three Ridings of Yorkshire, are treated as if counties, making 45 in all.

The populations of 14 registration counties increased more rapidly than the average rate.

Durham	at 25·5 per cent.
Lancaster	„ 21·4 „
London	„ 20·8 „
Stafford	„ 19·2 „
Warwick	„ 17·3 „
Monmouth	„ 16·8 „
Bedford	„ 15·5 „
Chester	„ 14·9 „
South Wales	„ 14·1 „
York, East Riding	„ 13·9 „
York, West Riding	„ 13·8 „
Northumberland	„ 13·2 „
Hampshire	„ 13·1 „
Cambridge	„ 12·9 „

In the remaining counties the rate of increase was below the average, and in Wilts there was a decrease of about three-fourths per cent., ascribable to the temporary presence, in 1841, of labourers employed on the Great Western Railway. Table I. gives the population and rate of increase in each county.

Turning next to the most notable manufacturing, mining, and commercial districts, we find that in the cotton manufacturing district around Manchester there was an increase of 19 per cent., in the cloth manufacturing district of Huddersfield and Leeds of 13 per cent., in the worsted manufacturing district of Bradford and Halifax of 26 per cent., in the Nottingham and Leicester hosiery and lace manufacturing district of 9 per cent., in the Coventry silk manufacturing district of 15 per cent., in the South Staffordshire and Birmingham coal mining and metal manufacturing district of 27 per cent., in the metal manufacturing district of Sheffield and the vicinity of 18 per cent., in the Staffordshire pottery district of 24 per cent., in the Northampton shoemaking district of 15 per cent., in the Newcastle coal and shipping district of 25 per cent., in the South Wales similar district of 27 per cent., and in the Cornish mining district of 5 per cent. In the districts comprising Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, the increase was at 35, 9, and 21 per cent. respectively; and in those containing the dock-yard ports of Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, and Pembroke, it was at 24, 29, 11, and 16 per cent. respectively.

Table II. exhibits the increase of population in the most important manufacturing and mining districts, and in the principal seaports.

The total population of the districts included in Table II. amounted to 8,676,628 in 1841, and 10,324,854 in 1851, showing 18·6 per cent. increase. The remainder of the country possessed 7,237,520 inhabitants in 1841, and 7,602,755 in 1851, increase only 4·9 per cent. Nevertheless, in this remaining portion some places experienced a rapid increase, while in others a decrease took place. These latter are chiefly in the west of England, in North Wales, and among the hills in the north of England. A good deal of disturbance in the populations of parts of the south-eastern counties was caused by the migrations of railway labourers, which gave rise in several instances to a considerable decrease.

Table III. exhibits those registration districts wherein the increase exceeded 20 per cent. These are all included in Table II., except Brighton and Hastings, and the mining districts of Morpeth and Haltwhistle, the last mentioned owing its position in this table to the temporary presence of railway labourers. Many of them are suburban districts of large towns, or contain such districts. In such cases the rate of increase deserves little or no attention, except in combination with that of the rest of the town.

In many other places an increase took place exceeding 20 per cent.,

but not sufficiently great to raise that of the entire registration districts which contain them to that rate. Among them may be noticed York, Lincoln, Gloucester, Winchester, Crewe, Rugby, Swindon, Slough, Torquay, Ryde, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Leamington, Holyhead, and Croydon.

Table IV. exhibits those places situated in registration districts not included in Table II., wherein a considerable increase of population has taken place.

Disregarding the decrease in certain districts of the metropolis occasioned by public improvements, &c. there are yet 92 registration districts out of 588 in the remainder of the country, wherein the population decreased to a greater or less extent. In many of these the decrease is explained by the presence of railway labourers in 1841, since removed; in several others, by the temporary residence in that year of persons attending races, fairs, watering-places, or village feasts, also of gipsies and persons employed in the hay harvest. The removal of military from Canterbury accounts for the decrease in that district.

The number of registration districts exhibiting a decrease not explained by any of the above-named circumstances, and amounting to at least 3 per cent. is 28, as shown in Table V.

The great depression in the West of England cloth manufacture accounts for the decrease in Bradford, Westbury, Stroud, and Dursley.¹ In Helston the cessation of work in certain mines, and in Bellingham the stoppage of an iron work, have caused a remarkable decrease. In Torrington, Holsworthy, and Stratton, the decrease is ascribed to emigration and the removal of persons to the large towns and mining districts, partly consequent on the depressed state of agriculture in those parts. In Okehampton, the decrease is ascribed to the decline of the woollen trade, which in 1841 was carried on to a considerable extent, particularly at Chagford. That in Todmorden is ascribed to depression of manufactures, and that in Salisbury to the cessation of work at an iron foundry, and to cholera. In Beaminster, a sailcloth factory had been discontinued. To the decline of handloom weaving, occasioned by the substitution of steam power, the decrease in Sedburgh is partly attributed. That in Pateley Bridge is ascribed to failure of lead mines and stoppage of factories, that in Castle Ward to cessation of work at collieries and stoppage of a spinning mill, that in Shepton Mallet to depression in the silk manufacture and several other causes, and that in Newtown (Montgomery) to the decline of the flannel manufacture. The causes of decrease in the remaining

¹ The parish of Uley, in Dursley district, had in 1801 a population of 1724 persons, which increased to 2655 by 1821, but has since been gradually decreasing, and was in 1851 only 1327; the decline is attributed to the discontinuance of the woollen cloth manufacture in the parish.

districts are not explained, but it is usually mentioned that emigration or migration, or both, have taken place.

I must not omit to observe, that a decrease more or less important has taken place in seven contiguous registration districts¹ in Devon and Cornwall, covering together the large area of almost a thousand square miles; besides, in South Devon, Totnes, Kingsbridge, and Plympton St. Mary, which cover nearly 400 more, and the districts of Honiton and Axminster on the eastern border of the same county. In North Wilts and the adjacent parts of Gloucestershire, is another group of districts² of considerable extent (950 square miles), though possessing a very irregular boundary, where also a decrease has taken place. The largest group of this character is, however, that including parts of Montgomery, Salop, &c.,³ together covering above 1500 square miles. In the country further north, Lancaster, Garstang, Clitheroe, Sedbergh, Settle, Askrigg, and East Ward, cover together about 1200 square miles. These are the four largest groups of decreasing populations, and they are all surrounded by extensive districts of barely progressive character.

To facilitate a comprehension of the principal sites and causes of the increase of population during the half century, 1801-51, Table VI. is annexed.

On examining this table, it will be seen that not only have our principal manufacturing, mining, and commercial districts received the largest accessions to their populations, but that the rate is very steadily maintained, the figures for the aggregate of the districts specified (disregarding embodied militia), being—

Increase 1801-11 . .	618,170 persons, or 19·65 per cent.
„ 1811-21 . .	873,010 „ 23·19 „
„ 1821-31 . .	1,129,854 „ 24·37 „
„ 1831-41 . .	1,282,095 „ 22·23 „
„ 1841-51 . .	1,435,914 „ 20·37 „

While in the remainder of the country, including several similar but less important districts, the increase was—

In 1801-11 . .	577,070 persons, or 10·04 per cent.
1811-21 . .	1,027,940 ⁴ „ 16·26 „
1821-31 . .	772,669 „ 10·51 „
1831-41 . .	706,811 „ 8·70 „
1841-51 . .	529,732 „ 6·00 „

Showing a remarkable decline.

¹ South Molton, Crediton, Okehampton, Torrington, Holsworthy, Bideford and Stratton.

² Stroud, Dursley, Thornbury, Chipping Sodbury, Chippenham, Cricklade, Calne, Bradford, Melksham, Westbury, Warminster, Frome, Shepton Mallet, Mere, Shaftesbury.

³ Wem, Ellesmere, Oswestry, Llanfyllin, Montgomery, Newtown, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, and Bala registration districts.

⁴ The large increase in 1811-21 must have been partly occasioned by the return of the army after the Peace. Looking at the great comparative increase of males, and the

I have thus endeavoured, without unnecessary comment, to point out the localities of remarkable increase and of decrease in the country at large, and particularly in the business districts. That I have done so briefly, will probably render all the easier the attainment of that correct general idea which it is the object of this paper to produce.¹

extensive distribution of this considerable addition to the population, there can be no doubt about the matter. In the whole country the increase of males was 976,714, and of females 859,266, total, 1,835,980. The increase of males was greater than that of females in every county except Cambridge and Westmorland.

¹ The increase in the principal *parliamentary boroughs* was—

In Liverpool from 286,487 in 1841, to 375,955 in 1851.

Manchester	242,983	„	316,213	„
Birmingham	182,922	„	232,841	„
Leeds	152,084	„	172,270	„
Bristol	124,250	„	137,323	„
Sheffield	111,091	„	135,310	„
Wolverhampton	93,245	„	119,748	„
Bradford	66,715	„	103,778	„
Newcastle	70,337	„	87,784	„
Salford	68,286	„	85,108	„
Hull	67,308	„	84,690	„
Stoke-upon-Trent	68,444	„	84,027	„
Oldham	60,451	„	72,357	„
Portsmouth	53,032	„	72,096	„
Brighton	49,170	„	69,673	„
Preston	50,887	„	69,542	„
Norwich	61,846	„	68,195	„
Sunderland	53,335	„	67,394	„
Merthyr Tydfil	43,031	„	63,080	„
Bolton	51,029	„	61,171	„
Leicester	50,806	„	60,584	„
Nottingham	52,360	„	57,407	„
Bath	53,196	„	54,240	„
Stockport	50,154	„	53,835	„
Plymouth	36,520	„	52,221	„
Devonport	43,532	„	50,159	„

TABLE I.—*Increase in Population in Registration Counties.*

Registration Counties.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
London	1,948,417	2,362,236	7,814	406,005	20·8
Surrey	187,868	202,521	...	14,653	7·8
Kent	447,115	485,021	4,178	33,728	7·5+
Sussex	302,460	339,604	550	36,594	12·1
Hants	352,048	402,016	3,993	45,975	13·1
Berks	190,372	199,224	...	8,852	4·6
Middlesex	140,847	150,606	...	9,759	6·9
Hertford	162,394	173,962	...	11,568	7·1
Buckingham	138,248	143,655	...	5,407	3·9
Oxford	163,216	170,247	...	7,031	4·3
Northampton	199,208	213,844	...	14,636	7·3
Huntingdon	55,565	60,319	...	4,754	8·6
Bedford	112,378	129,805	...	17,427	15·5+
Cambridge	169,638	191,894	401	21,855	12·9
Essex	320,811	344,130	1,131	22,188	6·9
Suffolk	314,681	336,136	287	21,168	6·7
Norfolk	405,124	433,716	591	28,001	6·9
Wilts	242,772	240,966	...	-1,806	-7
Dorset	167,876	177,095	303	8,916	5·3
Devon	537,270	572,330	3,584	31,476	5·9
Cornwall	343,321	356,641	1,439	11,881	3·5-
Somerset	448,793	456,259	128	7,338	1·6
Gloucester	395,533	419,514	1,349	22,632	5·7
Hereford	96,515	99,120	...	2,605	2·7
Salop	241,685	244,898	...	3,213	1·3
Stafford	528,867	630,545	...	101,678	19·2
Worcester	230,387	258,733	...	28,346	12·3
Warwick	409,138	480,120	...	70,982	17·3
Leicester	220,304	234,957	...	14,653	6·7
Rutland	23,151	24,272	...	1,121	4·8
Lincoln	356,226	400,236	633	43,377	12·2
Nottingham	270,731	294,380	...	23,649	8·7
Derby	239,791	260,693	...	20,902	8·7
Chester	368,400	423,526	192	54,934	14·9
Lancaster	1,698,609	2,067,301	4,774	363,918	21·4
York, West Riding ...	1,176,514	1,340,051	649	162,888	13·8
" East " ...	221,376	254,352	2,180	30,796	13·9
" North " ...	186,226	194,644	258	8,160	4·4
Durham	326,043	411,679	2,636	83,000	25·5-
Northumberland ...	266,020	303,568	2,330	35,218	13·2
Cumberland	178,038	195,492	684	16,770	9·4
Westmoreland	56,609	58,387	7	1,771	3·1
Monmouth	151,021	177,130	789	25,320	16·8
South Wales	529,364	607,456	3,474	74,618	14·1
North Wales	388,162	404,328	941	15,225	3·9
Travellers on railroads, &c.	5,016				
England and Wales	15,914,148	17,927,609	45,295	1,968,166	12·4

Summary of TABLE II.

Manufacturing and mining districts, and commercial and dockyard towns.	Population.		Persons on board vessels 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Percent.
Manchester cotton district	1,321,485	1,571,007	57	249,465	18·9
Leeds cloth district ...	382,325	432,093	...	49,768	13·0
Bradford worsted district	277,401	348,825	...	71,424	25·7
Nottingham, &c., lace, &c., district ...	333,582	362,990	...	29,408	8·8
Cheshire silk district ...	77,332	86,358	...	9,026	11·7
Norwich „ „ ...	61,846	68,195	...	6,349	10·3
Coventry „ „ ...	60,628	69,834	...	9,206	15·2
Derby „ „ ...	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
Leigh „ „ ...	28,552	32,734	...	4,182	14·6
Carlisle cotton district ...	36,159	41,557	5	5,398	14·9
Kendal woollen cloth district ...	34,832	36,572	7	1,733	5·0
Barnsley linen district ...	30,935	34,980	...	4,045	13·1
West of England cloth district ...	57,808	56,201	...	— 1,607	— 2·8
Kidderminster carpet district ...	29,407	32,917	...	3,510	11·9
South Staffordshire, &c., coal, &c., district ...	534,827	677,307	...	142,480	26·6
Sheffield metal district ...	175,458	206,634	...	31,176	17·8
Coalbrookdale iron district	46,153	48,356	...	2,203	4·8
Staffordshire pottery district ...	80,617	99,858	...	19,241	23·9
Northampton shoe district	48,068	55,224	...	7,156	14·9
Stafford „ „	20,292	22,787	...	2,495	12·3
Newcastle coal, &c., district ...	402,272	509,085	4,876	101,937	25·3
Cumberland coal, &c., district ...	65,669	74,124	679	7,776	11·8
Yorkshire coal district ...	45,698	48,956	...	3,258	7·1
Prescot „ „	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
South Wales coal, &c., district ...	324,848	415,993	3,498	87,647	27·0
Derbyshire coal district ...	39,380	45,795	...	6,415	16·3
Potteries „ „	19,489	20,814	...	1,325	6·8
Leicestershire „ „	24,234	25,895	...	1,661	6·9
Wrexham „ „	39,558	42,295	...	2,737	6·9
Somersetshire „ „	25,190	25,227	...	37	·1
Forest of Dean mining district ...	15,775	18,124	...	2,349	14·9
Cornish mining district ...	247,897	261,123	416	12,810	5·2
Devon „ „	23,995	27,850	...	3,855	16·1
Northern lead mining district ...	50,921	58,639	...	7,718	15·2
Flintshire lead mining district ...	40,798	41,047	143	106	·3
Cardiganshire lead mining district ...	22,242	23,753	40	1,471	6·6
Welsh slate quarrying district ...	69,870	77,438	482	7,086	10·1
Cornish slate quarrying district ...	8,063	8,448	4	381	4·7
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:—					
London ...	1,975,337	2,396,631	7,814	413,480	20·9
Liverpool ...	343,467	468,672	4,530	120,675	35·1

Summary of TABLE II.—continued.

Manufacturing and mining districts, and commercial and dockyard towns.	Population.		Persons on board vessels 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Percent.
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:—					
Bristol	166,327	181,809	841	14,641	8·8
Hull	77,367	95,389	2,059	15,963	20·6
Southampton	39,796	50,072	287	9,989	25·1
14 others	275,902	322,693	3,472	43,319	15·7
DOCKYARD TOWNS:—					
Portsmouth	66,568	89,034	3,213	19,253	28·9
Plymouth	80,052	102,380	3,236	19,092	23·8
Chatham	37,616	42,796	903	4,277	11·4
Sheerness	10,858	13,385	1,227	1,300	12·0
Pembroke	19,670	22,960	74	3,216	16·3
MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS (FEMALES):—					
Buckinghamshire lace district	166,531	175,904	...	9,373	5·6
Luton straw-hat, &c., district	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
Hertfordshire plait district	104,422	114,139	...	9,717	9·3
Essex plait district ...	33,738	36,834	...	3,096	9·2
Shardlow (Derbyshire) lace district	32,629	32,322	...	— 307	— ·9
Yeovil glove district ...	27,884	28,463	...	579	2·1
Torrington „ „ ...	18,187	17,491	...	— 696	— 3·8
Totals	8,676,628	10,324,854	37,863	1,610,363	18·6

TABLE II.—Increase of Population in Manufacturing and Mining Districts, and Commercial and Dockyard Towns.

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
¹ MANCHESTER COTTON DISTRICT:					
Skipton	28,735	28,766	...	31	·1
Clitheroe	23,017	22,368	...	— 649	— 2·8
Preston	77,201	96,545	57	19,287	25·0
Blackburn	75,088	90,738	...	15,650	20·8
Burnley	54,202	63,868	...	9,666	17·8
Haslingden	41,290	50,424	...	9,134	22·1
Todmorden	31,656	29,727	...	— 1,929	— 6·1
Rochdale	60,578	72,515	...	11,937	19·7
Oldham	72,408	86,788	...	14,380	19·9
Ashton under Lyne ...	101,605	119,199	...	17,594	17·3
Hayfield	24,093	29,712	...	5,619	23·3
Stockport	85,678	90,203	...	4,530	5·3
Manchester	192,403	228,433	...	36,030	18·7

¹ There are many coal miners in this district, especially in Wigan registration district. The word district has here a double meaning—for example, Skipton is a registration district in the manufacturing district around Manchester.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Salford	70,224	87,523	...	17,299	24·6
Chorlton	77,107	123,841	...	46,734	60·6
Barton on Irwell...	26,316	31,585	...	5,269	20·0
Bury	77,497	88,815	...	11,318	14·6
Bolton... ..	97,529	114,712	...	17,183	17·6
Wigan... ..	66,022	77,539	...	11,517	17·4
Chorley	38,836	37,701	...	—1,135	—2·9
	1,321,485	1,571,007	57	249,465	18·9
LEEDS CLOTH DIST.:					
Otley	27,080	28,644	...	1,564	5·8
Leeds	88,741	101,343	...	12,602	14·2
Hunslet	79,955	88,679	...	8,724	10·9
Dewsbury	60,709	71,768	...	11,059	18·2
Huddersfield ...	109,011	123,860	...	14,849	13·6
Saddleworth ...	16,829	17,799	...	970	5·8
	382,325	432,093	...	49,768	13·0
BRADFORD WORSTED DISTRICT:					
Keighley	36,167	45,903	...	9,736	26·9
Bradford	132,161	181,964	...	49,803	37·7
Halifax	109,073	120,958	...	11,885	10·9
	277,401	348,825	...	71,424	25·7
NOTTINGHAM AND LEICESTER Hosiery and Lace DISTRICT:					
Mansfield	27,627	30,146	...	2,519	9·1
Belper	46,233	46,872	...	639	1·4
Basford	59,627	64,923	...	5,296	8·9
Nottingham ...	53,091	58,419	...	5,328	10·0
Radford	22,473	26,776	...	4,303	19·1
Loughborough ...	24,669	25,368	...	699	2·8
Barrow on Soar ...	19,695	20,059	...	364	1·8
Leicester	50,853	60,642	...	9,789	19·2
Blaby	13,699	14,190	...	491	3·6
Hinckley	15,615	15,595	...	—20	—1
	333,582	362,990	...	29,408	8·8
CHESHIRE SILK DIS.:					
Macclesfield ...	56,035	63,327	...	7,292	13·0
Leek	21,297	23,031	...	1,734	8·1
	77,332	86,358	...	9,026	11·7
NORWICH SILK DIST.:					
Norwich	61,846	68,195	...	6,349	10·3
COVENTRY SILK DIS.:					
Coventry	31,032	36,812	...	5,780	18·6
Foleshill	17,346	19,490	...	2,144	12·4
Nuneaton	12,250	13,532	...	1,282	10·5
	60,628	69,834	...	9,206	15·2

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
DERBY SILK DIST.:					
Derby	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
LEIGH SILK DIST.:					
Leigh	28,552	32,784	...	4,182	14·6
CARLISLE COTTON DISTRICT:					
Carlisle	36,159	41,557	5	5,393	14·9
KENDAL WOOLLEN CLOTH DIST.:					
Kendal	34,832	36,572	7	1,733	5·0
BARNSELY LINEN DISTRICT:					
Barnsley	30,935	34,980	...	4,045	13·1
¹ WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTH DIST.:					
Stroud	38,929	37,386	...	-1,543	-4·0
Melksham	18,879	18,815	...	- 64	- ·3
	57,808	56,201	...	-1,607	-2·8
KIDDERMINSTER CARPET DISTRICT:					
Kidderminster ...	29,407	32,917	...	3,510	11·9
S. STAFFORDSHIRE & BIRMINGHAM COAL & METAL DISTRICT:					
Wolverhampton ...	80,721	104,158	...	23,437	29·0
Stourbridge... ..	47,929	57,350	...	9,421	19·7
Dudley... ..	86,053	106,530	...	20,477	23·8
Walsall	34,253	43,044	...	8,791	25·7
West Bromwich... ..	52,578	69,729	...	17,151	32·6
Birmingham ...	138,215	173,951	...	35,736	25·9
Aston	50,977	66,852	...	15,875	31·1
King's Norton ...	21,674	30,871	...	9,197	42·4
Bromsgrove... ..	22,427	24,822	...	2,395	10·7
	534,327	677,307	...	142,480	26·6
SHEFFIELD METAL DISTRICT:					
Sheffield	85,293	103,626	...	18,333	21·5
Ecclesall Bierlow	31,625	37,914	...	6,289	19·9
Wortley	29,755	32,012	...	2,257	7·6
Rotherham	28,785	33,082	...	4,297	14·9
	175,458	206,634	...	31,176	17·8
COALBROOKDALE IRON DISTRICT:					
Madeley	26,255	27,627	...	1,372	5·2
Wellington... ..	19,898	20,729	...	831	4·2
	46,153	48,356	...	2,203	4·8

¹ There are two groups of Registration Districts in the West of England occupied in the Cloth manufacture; Stroud is in one, and Melksham in the other.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
STAFFORDSHIRE POT- TERY DISTRICT:					
Stoke-upon-Trent	47,951	57,942	...	9,991	20·8
Wolstanton... ..	32,666	41,916	...	9,250	28·3
	80,617	99,858	...	19,241	23·9
NORTHAMPTON SHOE DISTRICT:					
Northampton ...	28,121	33,857	...	5,736	20·4
Wellingborough ...	19,947	21,367	...	1,420	7·1
	48,068	55,224	...	7,156	14·9
STAFFORD SHOE DIS.:					
Stafford	20,292	22,787	...	2,495	12·3
NEWCASTLE COAL AND SHIPPING DIST.:					
Tynemouth	55,619	64,248	1,015	7,614	13·7
Newcastle	71,844	89,156	1,225	16,087	22·4
Gateshead	38,747	48,081	...	9,334	24·1
South Shields ...	28,913	35,790	668	6,209	21·5
Sunderland	56,226	70,576	714	13,636	24·3
Chester-le-street...	18,357	20,907	...	2,550	13·9
Houghton-le-Spring	16,070	19,564	...	3,494	21·7
Easington	15,740	21,795	317	5,738	36·5
Durham	38,853	55,951	...	17,098	44·0
Auckland	21,988	30,083	...	8,095	36·8
Stockton	39,915	52,934	937	12,082	30·3
	402,272	509,085	4,876	101,937	25·3
CUMBERLAND COAL DISTRICT:					
Whitehaven	29,988	35,614	317	5,309	17·7
Cockermouth	35,681	38,510	362	2,467	6·9
	65,669	74,124	679	7,776	11·8
¹ YORKSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Wakefield	45,698	48,956	...	3,258	7·1
PRESCOT COAL DIST.:					
Prescot	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
SOUTH WALES COAL AND SHIPPING DISTRICT:					
Newport	33,057	43,472	732	9,683	29·3
Pontypool	25,038	27,993	...	2,955	11·8
Abergavenny	50,845	59,229	...	8,384	16·5
Crickhowell	17,676	21,697	...	4,021	22·7
Merthyr Tydvil ...	52,863	76,804	...	23,941	45·3
Cardiff	32,557	46,491	2,086	11,848	36·4

¹ In Yorkshire coal mining is not confined to Wakefield district, but in that district the number of manufacturers is less than that of coal miners, which is not the case in Barnsley, &c.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels. 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Bridgend	21,355	23,422	31	2,036	9·5
Neath	32,626	46,471	229	13,616	41·7
Swansea	38,649	46,907	240	8,018	20·7
Llanelly	20,182	23,507	180	3,145	15·6
	324,848	415,993	3,498	87,647	27·0
¹ DERBYSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Chesterfield ...	39,380	45,795	...	6,415	16·3
² POTTERIES COAL DISTRICT:					
Newcastle-under- Lyne	19,489	20,814	...	1,325	6·8
LEICESTERSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Ashby de la Zouch	24,234	25,895	...	1,661	6·9
WREXHAM COAL DIS- TRICT:					
Wrexham	39,558	42,295	...	2,737	6·9
SOMERSETSHIRE COAL DISTRICT:					
Clutton	25,190	25,227	...	37	·1
FOREST OF DEAN MINING DIST.:					
Westbury-on- Severn	15,775	18,124	...	2,349	14·9
CORNISH MINING DISTRICT:					
Penzance	50,114	53,517	63	3,340	6·7
Helston	32,538	28,402	...	—4,136	—12·7
Redruth	48,047	53,628	60	5,521	11·5
Truro	43,148	42,270	61	— 939	— 2·2
St. Austell	31,408	32,073	154	511	1·6
Liskeard	26,475	33,831	41	7,315	27·6
St. Columb... ..	16,167	17,402	37	1,198	7·4
	£247,897	261,123	416	12,810	5·2
DEVON MINING DIS- TRICT:					
Tavistock	23,995	27,850	...	3,855	16·1
NORTHERN LEAD MINING DIST.:					
Hexham	27,927	30,436	..	2,509	9·0
Alston... ..	6,062	6,816	...	754	12·4
Weardale	10,174	14,567	...	4,393	43·2
Reeth	6,758	6,820	...	62	·9
	50,921	58,639	...	7,718	15·2

¹ In Belper district there are also many coal-miners. See the "Nottingham and Leicester Hosiery and Lace District."

² I have called Newcastle-under-Lyme district the "Potteries Coal District," but in the Pottery district itself are a far greater number of coal-miners.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
FLINTSHIRE LEAD MINING DIST.:					
Holywell	40,798	41,047	143	106	·3
CARDIGANSHIRE LEAD MINING DISTRICT:					
Aberystwith ...	22,242	23,753	40	1,471	6·6
WELSH SLATE QUARRYING DISTRICT:					
Bangor	25,901	30,810	225	4,684	18·1
Carnarvon	28,509	30,446	233	1,704	6·0
Festiniog	15,460	16,182	24	698	4·5
	69,870	77,438	482	7,086	10·1
CORNISH SLATE QUARRYING DISTRICT:					
Camelford	8,063	8,448	4	381	4·7
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:					
London, <i>division</i>	1,948,417	2,362,236	7,814	406,005	20·8
West Ham	26,920	34,395	...	7,475	27·8
	1,975,337	2,396,631	7,814	413,480	20·9
Liverpool	223,003	258,236	4,420	30,813	13·8
West Derby	88,680	153,279	...	64,599	72·8
Wirral	31,784	57,157	110	25,263	79·5
	343,467	468,672	4,530	120,675	35·1
Bristol	64,266	65,716	841	609	·9
Clifton	65,781	77,950	...	12,169	18·5
Bedminster	36,280	38,143	...	1,863	5·1
	166,327	181,809	841	14,641	8·8
Hull	41,150	50,670	2,059	7,461	18·1
Sculcoates	36,217	44,719	...	8,502	23·5
	77,367	95,389	2,059	15,963	20·6
Southampton ...	27,103	34,098	238	6,757	24·9
South Stoneham	12,693	15,974	49	3,232	25·5
	39,796	50,072	287	9,989	25·1
Whitby	20,111	21,592	188	1,293	6·4
Yarmouth	24,086	26,880	341	2,453	10·2
Mutford (Lowestoft)	16,392	20,163	131	3,640	22·2
Poole	12,076	12,890	125	689	5·7
Weymouth	18,694	22,037	139	3,204	17·1
Falmouth	21,700	22,052	993	— 641	— 3·0
Dover	24,523	28,325	422	3,380	13·8
King's Lynn	16,554	20,530	206	3,770	22·8
Berwick	20,945	24,093	61	3,087	14·7

TABLE II.—continued.

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Scarborough ...	21,297	24,615	70	3,248	15·3
Goole	12,529	13,686	371	786	6·3
Caistor (Grimsby)	27,069	34,291	222	7,000	25·9
Ipswich	25,264	32,759	114	7,381	29·2
Elham(Folkestone)	14,662	18,780	89	4,029	27·5
DOCKYARD TOWNS:					
Portsea Island ...	53,053	72,126	2,656	16,412	30·9
Alverstoke (Gos- port)	13,510	16,408	557	2,841	21·0
	66,563	89,034	3,213	19,253	28·9
Plymouth	36,520	52,221	2,553	13,148	36·0
East Stonehouse	9,712	11,979	...	2,267	23·3
Stoke Damerel ...	33,820	38,180	683	3,677	10·9
	80,052	102,380	3,236	19,092	23·8
Medway(Chatham)	37,616	42,796	903	4,277	11·4
Sheppey(Sheerness)	10,858	13,385	1,227	1,300	12·0
Penbroke	19,670	22,960	74	3,216	16·3
¹ BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, &c., LACE DIST:					
Bedford	31,766	35,523	...	3,757	11·8
Newport Pagnell	22,997	23,109	...	112	·5
Hardingstone ...	8,668	9,157	...	489	5·6
Towcester	12,537	12,806	...	269	2·1
Potterspury ...	9,794	10,663	...	869	8·9
Winslow	8,376	9,376	...	1,000	11·9
Aylesbury	22,135	23,071	...	936	4·2
Wycombe	32,046	33,562	...	1,516	4·7
Amersham	18,212	18,637	...	425	2·3
	166,531	175,904	...	9,373	5·6
LUTON STRAW HAT, &c. DISTRICT:					
Luton	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
HERTFORDSHIRE PLAIT DISTRICT:					
Leighton Buzzard	15,042	17,142	...	2,100	14·0
Berkhamstead ...	11,525	12,527	...	1,002	8·7
Hemel Hempstead	11,498	13,120	...	1,622	14·1
St. Albans	17,048	18,004	...	956	5·6
Hitchin	22,346	24,729	...	2,383	10·7
Amphill	15,681	16,542	...	861	5·5
Woburn	11,282	12,075	...	793	7·0
	104,422	114,139	...	9,717	9·3

¹ This and the remaining districts are remarkable for manufactures chiefly employing females.

TABLE II.—*continued.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
ESSEX PLAID DIST.:					
Halstead	17,720	19,273	...	1,553	8·8
Braintree	16,018	17,561	...	1,543	9·6
	33,738	36,834	...	3,096	9·2
SHARDLOW (DERBY-SHIRE) LACE DISTRICT:					
Shardlow	32,629	32,322	...	— 307	— ·9
YEOVIL GLOVE DIST:					
Yeovil	27,884	28,463	...	579	2·1
TORRINGTON GLOVE DISTRICT:					
Torrington	18,187	17,491	...	— 696	— 3·8

TABLE III. — *Registration Districts wherein Population increased 20 per cent. or more. Arranged in order of rate of Increase.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Wirral (Birkenhead) ...	31,784	57,157	110	25,263	79·5
West Derby (Liverpool suburb)	88,680	153,279	...	64,599	72·8
Islington (London suburb)	55,690	95,329	...	39,639	71·2
Chorlton (Manchester suburb)	77,107	123,841	...	46,734	60·6
Kensington (London suburb)	74,779	120,004	...	45,225	60·5
Lewisham ditto ...	23,014	34,835	93	11,728	51·0
Poplar ditto ...	31,122	47,162	1,524	14,516	46·6
Merthyr Tydfil	52,863	76,804	...	23,941	45·3
Durham	38,853	55,951	...	17,098	44·0
Weardale... ..	10,174	14,567	...	4,393	43·2
Hastings	14,836	21,215	67	6,312	42·5
King's Norton (Birmingham suburb)	21,674	30,871	...	9,197	42·4
Neath	32,626	46,471	229	13,616	41·7
Chelsea (London suburb)	40,179	56,538	...	16,359	40·7
Brighton	46,661	65,569	...	18,908	40·5
Luton	17,913	25,087	...	7,174	40·0
Hackney (London suburb)	42,261	58,429	...	16,168	38·3
Bradford (in Yorkshire)...	132,161	181,964	...	49,803	37·7
Camberwell (London suburb)	39,868	54,667	...	14,799	37·1
Bermondsey ditto ...	34,947	48,128	292	12,889	36·9
Auckland	21,988	30,083	...	8,095	36·8
Easington	15,740	21,795	317	5,738	36·5
Cardiff	32,557	46,491	2,086	11,848	36·4
Plymouth	36,520	52,221	2,553	13,148	36·0
West Bromwich	52,578	69,729	...	17,151	32·6
Aston (Birmingham suburb)	50,977	66,852	..	15,875	31·1

TABLE III.—continued.

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Shoreditch (London suburb)	83,432	109,257	...	25,825	31·0
Portsea Island (Portsmouth)	53,058	72,126	2,656	16,412	30·9
Stockton	39,915	52,934	937	12,082	30·3
Newport (Monmouthshire)	33,057	43,472	732	9,683	29·3
Ipswich	25,264	32,759	114	7,381	29·2
Wolverhampton	80,721	104,158	...	23,437	29·0
Pancras (London suburb)	129,763	166,956	...	37,193	28·7
Wolstanton (Pottery district)	32,666	41,916	...	9,250	28·3
Prescot	43,739	56,074	...	12,335	28·2
West Ham (London suburb)	26,920	34,395	...	7,475	27·8
Liskeard	26,475	33,831	41	7,315	27·6
Elham (Folkestone)	14,662	18,780	89	4,029	27·5
Wandsworth (London sub.)	39,855	50,764	...	10,909	27·4
Keighley	36,167	45,903	...	9,736	26·9
Caistor (Grimsby)	27,069	34,291	222	7,000	25·9
Birmingham	138,215	173,951	...	35,736	25·9
Walsall	34,253	43,044	...	8,791	25·7
South Stoneham (Southampton suburb)	12,693	15,974	49	3,232	25·5
Preston	77,201	96,545	57	19,287	25·0
Southampton	27,103	34,098	238	6,757	24·9
Derby	35,019	43,684	...	8,665	24·7
Salford (Manchester sub.)	70,224	87,523	...	17,299	24·6
Sunderland	56,226	70,576	714	13,636	24·3
Gateshead (Newcastle sub.)	38,747	48,081	...	9,334	24·1
Dudley	86,053	106,530	...	20,477	23·8
Sculcoates (Hull suburb)	36,217	44,719	...	8,502	23·5
Hayfield	24,093	29,712	...	5,619	23·3
East Stonehouse (Plymouth suburb)	9,712	11,979	...	2,267	23·3
King's Lynn	16,554	20,530	206	3,770	22·8
Crickhowell	17,676	21,697	...	4,021	22·7
Haltwhistle	5,949	7,286	...	1,337	22·5
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	71,844	89,156	1,225	16,087	22·4
Mutford (Lowestoft)	16,392	20,163	131	3,640	22·2
Haslingden	41,290	50,424	...	9,134	22·1
Greenwich (London sub.)	80,997	99,365	690	17,678	21·8
Houghton-le-Spring	16,070	19,564	...	3,494	21·7
Bethnal Green (London suburb)	74,088	90,193	...	16,105	21·7
Sheffield	85,293	103,626	...	18,333	21·5
South Shields	28,913	35,790	668	6,209	21·5
Alverstoke (Gosport)	13,510	16,903	557	2,841	21·0
Morpeth	14,988	18,127	...	3,139	20·9
Stepney (London suburb)	90,687	110,775	1149	18,939	20·9
Blackburn	75,088	90,738	...	15,650	20·8
Stoke-on-Trent	47,951	57,942	...	9,991	20·8
Swansea	38,649	46,907	240	8,018	20·7
Northampton	28,121	33,857	...	5,736	20·4
Lambeth (London suburb)	115,888	139,325	31	23,406	20·2
Barton-on-Irwell	26,316	31,585	...	5,269	20·0
Totals	3,362,335	4,463,029	18,017	1,082,677	32·2

TABLE IV.—*Places not included in TABLE II., where the Increase amounted to at least 500 Persons, and was at not less than 20 per Cent.*

Parishes, Townships, &c.	In the Registration District of	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
		1841.	1851.		Number.	Pr. cent.
Monks Coppenhall T. (including Crewe) ...	Nantwich ...	203	4,571	...	4,368	2151·7
Holyhead P.	Anglesey ...	3,869	8,863	200	4,794	123·9
Bowden T.	Altrincham .	549	1,164	...	615	112·0
Newchurch P., South division (including Ventnor) ...	Isle of Wight	1,469	3,055	...	1,586	108·0
Swindon P.	Highworth .	2,459	4,876	...	2,417	98·3
Weston-super-Mare P. .	Axbridge ...	2,103	4,034	...	1,931	91·8
Tormoham P. (including Torquay) ...	Newton Ab- bot... ..	5,982	11,474	20	5,472	91·5
Chesterton P. (near Cam- bridge) ...	Chesterton .	1,617	2,816	...	1,199	74·1
Rugby P.	Rugby ...	4,008	6,866	...	2,858	71·3
Ashford P.	West Ash- ford ...	3,082	5,007	...	1,925	62·5
Bedlington P.	Morpeth ...	3,155	5,101	...	1,946	61·7
Upton-cum-Chalvey P. (including part of Slough) ...	Eton ...	2,296	3,573	...	1,277	55·6
Haydock T.	Warrington .	1,296	1,994	...	698	53·9
Castleford T.	Pontefract .	1,414	2,150	...	736	52·1
Hastings and St. Leo- nards ¹ ...	Hastings ...	11,789	17,621	67	5,765	48·9
Ore P. (near Hastings)	ditto ...	1,228	1,745	...	517	42·1
Dalton-in-Furness P. ...	Ulverstone .	3,231	4,683	91	1,361	42·1
St. Helens P.	Isle of Wight	1,373	1,948	...	575	41·9
Brighton P. and Hove P.	Brighton and Steyning .	49,170	69,673	...	20,503	41·7
St. Marychurch P. (near Torquay) ...	Newton Ab- bot ...	1,668	2,293	...	625	37·5
Barrow-upon-Humber P. (New Holland)	Glanford	1,662	2,283	...	621	37·4
West Dean T.	Brigg ...	4,449	6,084	...	1,635	36·7
Great Malvern P. (part of) ...	Monmouth .	2,768	3,771	...	1,003	36·2
Northfleet P.	Upton-on- Severn ...	3,621	5,038	117	1,300	35·9
Terrington St. Clement P.	N. Aylesford	1,675	2,250	...	575	34·3
Lydney P.	Wisbech ...	1,885	2,577	57	635	33·7
Tunbridge P. (including Tunbridge and part of Tunbridge Wells) ...	Chepstow ...	12,530	16,548	...	4,018	32·1
Altrincham T.	Tunbridge .	3,399	4,488	...	1,089	32·0
Burton-upon-Trent T. ...	Altrincham .	4,863	6,374	...	1,511	31·1
Kingston-upon-Thames P. (part of) ...	Burton ...	8,147	10,622	...	2,475	30·4
Layton with Warbreck T. (including Blackpool)	Kingston ...	1,963	2,564	...	596	30·3
Lytham P.	Fylde ...	2,082	2,698	...	616	29·6
	ditto					

¹ Including the subdistricts of All Saints and St. Mary-in-the-Castle.

TABLE IV.—*continued.*

Parishes, Townships, &c.	In the Registration District of	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Increase.	
		1841.	1851.		Number.	Pr. cent.
Heston P. (including part of Hounslow) ...	Brentford ...	3,834	4,961	...	1,127	29.4
York Parl. Borough ¹ ...	York ...	31,250	40,359	...	9,109	29.1
Chepstow P. ² ...	Chepstow ...	3,366	4,332	...	966	28.7
Glanford Brigg and sur- rounding country ³ ...	Glanford Brigg ...	4,665	5,978	...	1,313	28.1
Battle P. ⁴ ...	Battle ...	3,039	3,849	...	810	26.7
Ormskirk T. ...	Ormskirk ...	4,891	6,183	...	1,292	26.4
Croydon P. and Penge Hamlet ...	Croydon ...	16,774	21,200	...	4,426	26.4
Ramsey P. ...	Huntingdon ...	3,680	4,645	...	965	26.2
Lincoln Parl. Borough ¹ ...	Lincoln ...	13,900	17,536	...	3,636	26.2
Rhuddlan P. ...	St. Asaph ...	2,415	3,049	8	626	25.9
Ulverston T. ...	Ulverston .	5,352	6,742	23	1,367	25.5
Stokeclimsland P. ...	Launceston .	2,073	2,596	...	523	25.2
Grantham P. ...	Grantham .	8,691	10,870	...	2,179	25.1
Runcorn T. ...	Runcorn ..	6,951	8,688	...	1,737	25.0
Winchester Parl. Boro ¹	Winchester .	11,000	13,704	...	2,704	24.6
Wolborough P., with Newton Abbot ...	Newton Ab- bot ...	2,609	3,227	...	618	23.7
Barking P., Town Ward	Romford ...	3,751	4,930	305	874	23.3
Sittingbourne P. ...	Milton ...	2,352	2,897	...	545	23.2
Whippingham P. ...	Isle of Wight	2,518	3,100	...	582	23.1
Great Driffield T. ...	Driffield ...	3,223	3,963	...	740	23.0
Ryde Town ...	Isle of Wight	5,840	7,147	...	1,307	22.4
Leamington Priors P. .	Warwick ...	12,864	15,724	...	2,860	22.2
Crayford P. ...	Dartford ...	2,408	2,935	...	527	21.9
Banbury P. ...	Banbury ...	6,753	8,206	...	1,453	21.5
Peterboro' Parl. Borough	Peterboro' ...	7,146	8,672	...	1,526	21.4
Gloucester and suburbs ⁵	Gloucester .	19,743	24,215	352	4,120	20.9
Hornsey P. ...	Edmonton .	5,937	7,135	...	1,198	20.2
Twickenham P. ...	Brentford ...	5,208	6,254	...	1,046	20.1

¹ Population in 1841 is partly estimated.² Upwards of 400 persons were, in 1851, temporarily resident at Chepstow, in consequence of railway works in progress.³ Wrawby, Scawby, and Broughton Parishes.⁴ Probably the increase in Battle was partly due to the presence of railway labourers in 1851.⁵ St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas subdistricts, Barton St. Michael, Barton St. Mary, and Wotton St. Mary hamlets, and South Hamlet, Littleworth, and North Hamlet extra Par.

TABLE V.—*Registration Districts wherein the Permanent Population appears to have decreased at least 3 per Cent. in 1841-51.*

Registration Districts.	Population.		Persons on board vessels, 1851.	Decrease.	
	1841.	1851.		Number.	Per cent.
Bradford (Wilts)	13,379	11,607	...	1,772	13·2
Helston (Cornwall)	32,538	28,402	...	4,136	12·7
Bellingham (Northumberland)	7,462	6,553	...	909	12·2
Dursley (Gloucester)	16,621	14,803	...	1,818	10·9
Stratton (Cornwall)	9,432	8,580	...	852	9·0
Holsworthy (Devon)	12,353	11,382	...	971	7·9
Okehampton, ditto	22,001	20,401	...	1,600	7·3
Westbury (Wilts)	13,400	12,530	...	870	6·5
Todmorden (West York)	31,656	29,727	...	1,929	6·1
Salisbury (Wilts)	9,490	8,930	...	560	5·9
Beaminster (Dorset)	15,112	14,270	...	842	5·6
Sedbergh (West York)	4,836	4,574	...	262	5·4
Pateley Bridge, ditto	7,999	7,579	...	420	5·3
Wem (Salop)	17,854	16,948	...	906	5·1
Llanfyllin (Montgomery)	20,450	19,538	...	912	4·5
Castle Ward (Northumberland)	14,537	13,897	...	640	4·4
Thakeham (Sussex)	7,765	7,434	...	331	4·3
Builth (Brecknock)	8,714	8,345	...	369	4·2
Stroud (Gloucester)	38,929	37,386	...	1,543	4·0
Ellesmere (Salop)	16,334	15,680	...	654	4·0
Shepton Mallet (Somerset)	17,645	16,957	...	688	3·9
Torrington (Devon)	18,187	17,491	...	696	3·8
Presteigne (Radnor)	15,739	15,149	...	590	3·7
Newtown (Montgomery)	26,016	25,107	...	909	3·5
Newcastle-in-Emlyn (Cardigan)	20,863	20,173	...	690	3·3
Hay (Brecknock)	11,329	10,962	...	367	3·2
Bala (Merioneth)	6,953	6,736	...	217	3·1
Helmsley (North York)...	12,852	12,455	...	397	3·1
	450,446	423,596	...	26,850	6·0

** In the following 52 districts the population seems to have really diminished in 1841-51, though not to the extent of 3 per cent. :—

Hollingbourn, Cranbrook, Fareham, Windsor, Cricklade, Chippenham, Calne, Melksham, Warminster, Mere, Shaftesbury, Axminster, Honiton, Totnes, Kingsbridge, Plympton St. Mary, Crediton, South Molton, Bideford, Bodmin, Truro, Falmouth, Chard, Frome, Chipping Sodbury, Thornbury, Ludlow, Cleobury Mortimer, Tenbury, Bridgnorth, Oswestry, Montgomery, Machynlleth, Dolgelly, Solihull, Hinckley, Shardlow, Ashborne, Chorley, Garstang, Clitheroe, Lancaster, Settle, Ripon, Hems-
worth, Stokesley, Northallerton, Askrigg, Longtown, East Ward, Aylsham, Cosford.

TABLE VI.—*Progress of Population in certain Districts and in the Rest of the Country during the Half-century 1801-51.*

Groups of Registration Districts.	Population, 1801.	Increase in Population.						Population 1851. ¹
		1801-11.	1811-21.	1821-31.	1831-41.	1841-51.	1801-51.	
MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS:								
Manchester (cotton)	529,007	129,398	190,442	233,654	237,060	248,451	1,039,005	1,568,012
Leeds (woollen cloth)	167,119	29,615	48,540	71,924	64,852	49,750	264,681	431,800
Bradford (worsted)	111,296	18,496	41,260	46,293	59,904	71,388	237,341	348,637
Nottingham (lace, hose)	170,544	35,543	36,498	53,100	37,660	29,398	192,199	362,743
Macclesfield (silk)...	38,582	8,004	10,437	13,591	6,718	9,026	47,776	86,858
Norwich (silk) ...	36,238	510	12,957	10,800	1,196	6,217	31,680	67,918
Coventry (silk) ...	34,878	2,540	8,777	10,853	3,455	9,229	34,854	69,732
Derby (silk)	11,663	2,401	4,470	6,970	9,515	8,665	32,021	43,684
Sheffield (steel) ...	84,646	11,439	19,739	30,737	28,743	31,260	121,918	206,564
Stoke-on-Trent (pottery)	27,671	10,439	9,861	12,816	19,830	19,241	72,187	99,858
Birmingham, &c. (iron and brass)...	211,408	42,450	55,752	91,537	133,481	142,418	465,638	677,046
MINING DISTRICTS:								
Newcastle (coal) ...	185,323	19,232	43,855	52,965	100,324	101,711	318,087	503,410
South Wales (coal and iron)	115,785	30,840	35,760	50,458	91,615	87,515	296,188	411,973
Cornwall (tin and copper)	130,584	18,311	31,336	33,183	34,483	12,810	130,123	260,707
COMMERCIAL TOWNS:								
London	374,786	183,673	242,957	278,348	289,610	411,370	1,405,958	2,380,744
Liverpool	99,057	24,404	40,061	72,051	107,894	120,035	364,445	463,502
Bristol	80,203	17,163	17,767	24,685	26,509	14,418	100,542	180,745
Hull	35,648	8,998	8,156	9,760	14,481	15,914	57,309	92,957
Southampton ...	13,703	2,570	5,317	6,496	11,710	9,989	36,082	49,785
DOCKYARD TOWNS:								
Portsmouth	44,521	9,278	3,916	5,311	637	18,105	37,247	81,768
Plymouth	43,194	12,866	5,152	14,322	2,418	19,004	53,762	96,956
Totals of the above ...	3,115,856	618,170	873,010	1,129,854	1,282,095	1,435,914	5,339,043	8,484,899
The remaining registration districts...	5,746,680	577,070	1,027,940	772,669	706,811	529,732	3,614,222	9,360,902
Militia, &c. not ascribed to particular registration districts ² ... ..	...	76,480	-64,970	-5,962	- 532	- 5,016	...	...
England and Wales...	8,892,536	1,271,720	1,835,980	1,896,561	1,988,374	1,960,620	8,953,265	17,845,801

¹ Not including military and persons on board vessels, numbering respectively 36,513 and 45,295. The number of military here referred to is rather under the truth, but is the total of military specified in the first part of the census under registration districts.

² The embodied militia, 76,480 in 1811, were much diminished in number at the periods of the succeeding censuses, and in 1851 there was no such force.

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